The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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FINANCIAL.

The National Life-Insurance Co. of U. S. of A.

CAPITAL STOCK FOR SALE.

The Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., having rejected all proposals submitted for the purchase of the aforesaid Capital Stock and directed the Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Co., of Chicago, Ill., to again advertise its sale, the undersigned by virtue of said order hereby invites for thirty days proposals for the purchase in lots of any amount of the whole Capital Stock of the NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO., OF U. S. OF A., being 10,000 shares at a par value of $100 per share, all owned by the Republic Life-Ins. Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose business being closed up, the sale of this Capital Stock is required. The National Life-Ins. Co. of U. S. of A. has been for many years and is now in successful operation, having about four millions of dollars assets. Information in regard to the nature and value of the assets and business of said Company will be furnished on application to the undersigned to persons interested and desiring information in regard thereto, for the purpose of bidding for said Capital Stock. All proposals to be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for National Life-Ins. Co. Capital Stock," and addressed to the undersigned, to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver, Republic Life-Ins. Co., 157 La Salle-st.

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1877.

COUNTY ORDERS AND CITY VOUCHERS

Bought at highest rate by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Illustrated Catalogues with SPECIAL prices sent free to those wishing to buy for cash or on time. Address REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren St., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Illustrated Catalogues with SPECIAL prices sent free to those wishing to buy for cash or on time. Address REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren St., Chicago.

OPENING.

OUR OPENING,

Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 13, and continuing for three days—at which time we will exhibit the grandest display of Artificial Flowers and Feathers ever produced in this market. Also an elegant array of Imported Pattern Bonnets and Hats.

We have a NEW and magnificent stock which can be relied upon as being the most attractive, and of the very latest design.

An early inspection from our old patrons and the trade generally, is cordially invited. Bear in mind that Mr. Cox has not sold his name to any one, notwithstanding any misrepresentations made.

J. COX & CO., Nos. 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

EXPOSITION.

Owing to removal to California, I am selling my wholesale stock of Watches and Jewelry regardless of cost. Fixtures for sale.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 136 State-st.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUNDS BONDS.

Interest 6 per cent, payable February and August. Principal provided for in new mortgage of the company. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 48 Exchange-place, N. Y.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

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WANTED.

A good second-hand Engine, from 80 to 100 horse power, in good order. Address ARMOUR & CO., 158 Washington-st.

SHIRTS.

UNFINISHED SHIRTS

Made of Wamsutta Muslin, 2100, linen bosom, only 80c. Boys' sizes only 60c, all complete except buttons and button-holes, at MEGINNISS', 71 Fifth-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between P. T. Tiedemann and Emil Wilken, under the name of P. T. Tiedemann & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Emil Wilken has assumed all assets and liabilities of said firm, and will continue the dry-goods business at the old stand, 406 Milwaukee-av. (old No. 278) under his name.

P. T. TIEDEMANN, EMIL WILKEN.

Sept. 1, 1877.

PEPPERING PLEVNA.

A Fearful Cannonade in Progress All Day Tuesday.

An Assault Made upon the Turkish Works Late in the Day.

Russian and Roumanian Troops Take Part in the Battle.

Four Turkish Redoubts Taken After a Most Severe Struggle.

The Russians Lose in Wounded Alone Over Five Thousand Men.

An Artillery Fire Kept Up on Wednesday from the Captured Works.

Additional Particulars of the Fearful Channel Disaster.

What Gambetta's Sentence Means if Carried Out.

A Deprivation of Civil Rights for Five Years.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

THE ASSAULT OF TUESDAY.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 14—4 a. m.—At length news has arrived of the assault on Plevna, and it has been partially successful. The Russians chose Tuesday for the attack because it was a fete day of the Emperor. During the previous four days they had poured into the works a rain of iron which would suffice to buy the whole place if it were sold at its real value. From daybreak till 3 o'clock Tuesday they continued the cannonade, and then began an assault. Fighting lasted till evening, and it ended in the capture of three redoubts on the southern front, which were taken by Gen. Skobelef, and the great redoubt of Gravitza, which fell into the hands of Gen. Rediohof. The position of Gravitza was believed to be by far the strongest point of defense, and almost, indeed, the key of Plevna. Now that it has been captured, there can be little doubt that the town itself will soon be untenable, if indeed it has not already surrendered. The storming parties captured five guns and two standards, but with terrible loss on the part of the assailants, as the commander of the regiment was killed, and a General and 5,000 men were wounded. The number of the dead had not yet been reckoned at the time of the dispatch of the telegram.

SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

GRIVICA HEIGHTS CARRIED.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The *Political Correspondence* to-day announces that the united Russian and Roumanian armies have carried by assault the heights of Grivica, Osman Pasha's strongest position.

DETAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Russian official dispatch from Poredin Wednesday night says: "We cannonaded Plevna from daybreak yesterday until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an assault was made by our troops. By evening three Turkish redoubts had been taken by Gen. Skobeloff, while Gen. Rodionoff had carried the Grivica redoubt. Gen. Rodinoff was wounded slightly. Adjt. Scheditar, commander of the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, and Gen. Dobrowolsky, chief of the Third Rifle Brigade, were killed. Six Russian battalions and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault on the Grivica redoubt. We captured two standards and five guns. Our losses in wounded alone exceed 5,000 men. The number killed has not been ascertained. At daybreak to-day a vigorous artillery fire was recommenced along the whole line. Our troops are in front of the Turkish fortifications in positions taken yesterday.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

A correspondent telegraphs a long account of the assault on Plevna as witnessed by him from the heights in front of Radizevo. He says: The morning broke with rain, which settled down into a dense mist, through which objects were invisible at a hundred yards. About 10 a. m.

THE FOG LIFTED SOMEWHAT,

and at that time the Grivica redoubt was still alive, although its fire could not be called brisk. To our left near the Lovatz and Plevna road there were occasional intermittent bursts of infantry fire. Soon after 10 o'clock occurred an ominous lull in the firing. Of this the Turks jauntily took the advantage to come out from behind their parapets and strolled about the glacis with the utmost nonchalance. Then the fog came down again, veiling everything. At 11 o'clock precisely

A FURIOUS MUSKETRY FIRE

suddenly burst out on our left from the Russians pushing their way out of the gap through the passes of the Lovatz-Plevna road, and against the redoubt on the summit of an isolated mamelon southeast of the Town of Plevna. The Turks, as far as could be judged from the sound, seemed to be in a great measure reserving their fire until the Russians came to close quarters with them, as everything was invisible at a distance of twenty yards. This also applies to their artillery fire, although the Russians continued furiously to shell the Turkish position.

About noon the fog lifted somewhat, but fell again. During the interval the cannon in the Turkish second position

COULD BE SEEN FIRING HARD

in the direction of the hostile musketry fire. After the fog fell again one thing became certain, from the sound of the firing, that the infantry fighting had a tendency to retrograde from the Turkish front, moving further to the left and nearer to the fighting just above the western end of the Village of Radizevo, exactly along the place held by Prince Schackoskoy's staff as the fore part of the line on the night of the 30th of July. I found several batteries of Russian field artillery in steady action against the first and second Turkish positions on the central swell, a little to the right and rear of the infantry still engaged in desultory fighting. The commander of a battery told us with an assumption of confidence that the fighting which was dying out was merely forepost work to clear the way for a grand assault against the redoubt on the isolated mamelon, which was to be made in the afternoon, but with a glass I could discern on the slopes leading up to the mamelon Russian dead and wounded lying about sadly thick. Successive bodies of Turks were streaming down the slope of the mamelon against the huddled mass of Russians, retiring seemingly on the shelter of trenches athwart the mouth of a road ravine, and ascending slopes to our immediate right. It was also clear that Gen. Skobeloff had attacked the redoubt, and covered the way due east from the isolated mamelon, yet further to the left on the extreme westward of Rodizevo ridge skirmishing was going on, but the Turks

PRESENTED AN OBSTINATE FRONT

and fired steadily from shelter-trenches. This was at 2 o'clock, and for nearly two hours little forepost affairs of no consequence went on.

The foregoing evidently refers to that part of the operations conducted by Gen. Skobeloff, and coincides with the account also from an eye-witness, which says:

Gen. Skobeloff in advancing upon the Sofia redoubts at 11 o'clock was attacked by the Turks, who sallied out to meet him. He beat them back, and then attacked himself, but

COULD MAKE NO HEADWAY

for two hours under the awful rifle fire from the earthworks. He renewed the attack at 4 o'clock, but without success, simply holding his own, but gaining no ground. His loss must be very great. For fifty minutes the fusilade was like the roll of drums.

THE "TIMES'" ACCOUNT

of the operations in other parts of the field is as follows: "At ten minutes before 1 p. m. a brigade of Gen. Zotoffs' corps, supported by another, attacked the centre redoubt on the south side one-and-a-half miles from Radizevo. The attack was repulsed by a rifle fire after lasting ninety minutes. It was renewed at 4 p. m. Twelve battalions of Russians advanced with the most splendid and devoted bravery right up to the ditch, carrying scaling-ladders. They surrounded the redoubt on three sides, and hung on to it magnificently. At 1:45 o'clock they were

ACTUALLY ON THE REDOUBT,

but nothing mortal could face the fire from the repeating rifles.

They were destroyed by hundreds at a few paces.

At 4:52 the survivors fell slowly back. The Roumanians at the same time, under the personal observation of the Emperor, three times assaulted the most salient central redoubt and lower down than Gravitza, but were always beaten back.

Their scaling-ladder parties were killed on the counterscarp of the ditch to the last officer and man. At 5 p. m. the assault had been repulsed along the whole line, and very few reserves remained on hand.

News was brought to the Czar at daybreak on Wednesday that at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening two fresh Russian brigades

HAD CARRIED THE REDOUBT

Where the Roumanians had been repulsed in the afternoon, and, after sustaining a counter attack from the Turks, followed them up and took the next redoubt also.

The first redoubt which was captured partially commands the rest, and can with a little spade-work be converted into a means of approaching all the rest in turn.

A great failure was therefore remedied at the eleventh hour. The Archangel Regiment

ACHIEVED THE GREATEST FEAT.

Col. Schmetler, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, was shot dead as he planted the colors on the parapet with his own hand.

I estimate the forces engaged at about 57,000 on the Russo-Roumanian side, against from 50,000 to 70,000 Turks. The valor of the Russian troops is the only thing to be praised, as the attack was unskillfully directed,

AND THE WASTE OF LIFE

unnecessary. The Turks were very skillfully handled. They must have lost some men in their two sallies in the open field. Otherwise, they were completely covered, and lay close till the moment of the assault.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

confirms the desperate fighting, and says that at the close thereof the Mamelon redoubt was intact. This correspondent seems to have left before the Russians retrieved their fortunes.

NEARLY A DEFEAT.

LONDON, Sept. 14—8:40 a. m.—Various accounts of fighting around Plevna concur in showing that the Turks, up to 8 o'clock in the evening, repulsed continued assaults along the whole line.

The Emperor had left the field when an aide-de-camp brought the news that twelve fresh Russian battalions had carried the central salient redoubt, and another redoubt, and thus retrieved the day. The capture of the redoubt

CHANGES THE WHOLE AFFAIR,

and converts a bloody repulse into final and perhaps permanent success. In any case, subsequent attacks must be by sap and trench, for the last reserves were engaged on the Russian side.

GENERAL.

BOSNIAN INSURGENTS SUBMIT.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—It is announced from Ragusa that a majority of the Bosnia insurgents have submitted to the Turkish Government.

MORE TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—The Khedive of Egypt will send a further contingent of troops to Turkey.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Sept. 13.—The departure of regular troops from the camp near Belgrade for Alexinatz commenced to-day. The whole park of artillery and ammunition trains have gone.

WAR-VICTIMS.

Dispatch to London Times.

PERA, Aug. 26.—Dr. Patterson, of the British Hospital, Galata; Dr. Lucas, and another English doctor, visited the Scutari Hospital this week, unexpectedly, for the purpose of examining the bullet-wounds of the soldiers who have come from the war. They found 1,300 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers, and also two Russian prisoners. The latter, as well as the former, were very carefully attended to. All those medical gentlemen give a most favorable report of the condition of the inmates of the hospital. The arrangements and management are said to be as good as could be desired in every respect, whether as regards cleanliness, medical stores, nourishment, or administration. This branch of the Turkish service is conducted on the right principles of science and humanity. There are several Christian doctors, Turkish subjects, belonging to the army, and well qualified for their duties.

Strange to say, there was only one sword or bayonet wound to be seen among all the wounded in the Scutari Hospital. The spirit of the soldiers was excellent, all of them being prepared to return to join their regiments, and anxious to fight again with the Russians, whom they speak of with contempt.

GREECE.

THE HELLENES COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT "DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR."

Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Trustworthy information from Athens does not represent the intervention of Greece as so near at hand as it was thought. The delay is owing to military, as well as political, reasons. As to the first, the armaments are still very incomplete; above all, as regards small arms, which would be necessary, not only for the Greek forces, but even more for the rising which is expected in Epirus and Thessaly. There has, indeed, been a contract entered into by the Greek Government with an arms-manufactory at Werudl, in Styria, for 100,000 stand of arms; but, as cash-payment for the first installment has not been forthcoming, the delivery has been stopped. It is more or less the same with all the other preparations.

All these considerations would, no doubt, have been set aside had the situation been otherwise favorable. But such is not thought to be the case. Had the Russian arms been thoroughly successful, nothing could have kept back the Greeks from trying to make good their claims to Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, so as to secure the last-named province against the Slav pretensions; but the Greeks are far too calculating to enter just at this moment into action, it being very doubtful whether the Russians will be able to gain their object,—at least this year. By going to war at this moment, the Greeks would be likely to draw down upon themselves the whole weight of the Turkish arms; so that they might be crippled when the real time for decision arrived next spring. In their mild climate they would not be protected against a winter campaign, which the Turks would probably undertake when their operations in Bulgaria were interrupted.

These considerations seem to have told, and not only has the order gone forth from Athens to discourage any movement in Epirus, Thessaly, or Crete, but the Greek Government has offered to co-operate with the Turks to suppress brigandage along the frontier, which had already begun as the usual precursor of insurrection. As long as fortune favors the Turks, they may, therefore, consider themselves tolerably safe from that side.

THE COLLISION.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Further details concerning the collision of the ships Avalanche and Forest show that it took place at 9:15 Tuesday night, a dozen miles southwest of Portland. The ships were beating down the Channel on opposite "tacks." The Forest struck the Avalanche amidships, rebounded and struck her twice further aft, causing her to founder in about three minutes from the first striking. There was no time to launch boats. The night was so dark it was almost impossible to discern the mass of human beings struggling in the water below; but the survivors say that they shall never forget the scene. The sea must have been literally alive with human beings, to whose cries for help there could not be any response. There was a steady drizzle, with occasional driving gusts of rain; the wind was strong and the sea very high. Cries were heard by the crews of the Forest, but they were unable to give any assistance. The Forest was very leaky, the water gaining so fast that they had to abandon her. Three boats were launched, and in these the whole crew of the Forest, as Capt. Lockhart supposed, with three men belonging to the Avalanche, took their places. It appears, however, that in the hurry and excitement of the moment some of the crew were left, for the Captain in his boat observed signal-lights burning at that time. However, rescue was hopeless, and the poor fellows had to be left to their fate, the wind and sea being so rough that the men thought their boat would be swamped. Unfortunately, in the case of two of the three boats, there is too much reason for believing these fears have been realized, and it is now believed that over 100 persons lost their lives in the disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The third boat belonging to the ship Forest has washed ashore. All hope of any more survivors is now abandoned.

An inquest began to-day, but nothing new was developed. It has adjourned for one week.

LONDON, Sept. 14—5 a. m.—The wreck of the Forest has not sunk, as was supposed, but is floating about the Channel bottom upwards. The water is so rough that it is impossible to secure it.

FRANCE.

WHAT GAMBETTA'S SENTENCE MEANS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The *Gaulois* says: "The judicial decision sentencing Gambetta to three months' imprisonment for outrage deprives him of civil rights for five years. Should, therefore, the judgment be confirmed, he will be compelled to a political retreat, which will be a mortal blow to his ambition." The same paper adds: "Thus the Republican party loses at once its old Consul and its young Tribune. Will honest Grevy be strong enough to replace them both?" *Figaro* also insists on the same interpretation of the law in its effect upon Gambetta's status.

PAPER SEIZED.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Radical journal *Mot d'Ordre* has been seized by the police.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—Ex-President Grant received the freedom of the City of Glasgow today. Replying to the address of the Lord Provost, he said he would ever remember this day, and when back in America would refer with pride to his visit to Glasgow. He was so much a citizen of Scotland that it would be a serious question where he would vote. He thanked the Lord Provost for his kind words, and the audience for its welcome.

TITIENS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mme. Titiens was brought to London to-day. Her condition has improved.

ALFONSO WILL WED.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—It seems certain that the marriage of King Alfonso with the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, will be celebrated in January next.

CRIME.

THIS PLEASES PLYMOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Brooklyn is scandalized by the scrape into which Dr. Budington's son has got himself. Last night a shoe-dealer named Murphy, in Vanderbilt avenue, heard a suspicious noise in his store, followed by the crash of breaking glass. He gave an alarm, and an officer, seeing three young men running along Vanderbilt avenue, gave chase, and was joined by Murphy. The fugitives were caught, and gave their names as John E. Budington, William Murray, and Philip Colgan. The two last were rough-looking young men, who described themselves as laborers, and one of them had a pair of shoes and two pairs of uppers stolen from Murphy's store. Budington, on whom was found a pair of brass knuckles, was a well-dressed, genteel-looking young man, about 19 years of age. When the prisoners were brought before court this morning it came out that young Budington was the son of the Rev. Dr. Budington, of 422 Clermont avenue, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. A charge of suspicion of burglary was preferred against all three, and an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons against Budington, who gave $2,000 bail for his appearance. Young Budington said he was out late with a friend, and that both had been drinking. He was trying to take his friend home, but, missing him in some manner, asked Murray and Colgan, whom he met, to help look for him. He had no suspicions of their burglarious designs, and had not known them before. He did not explain how the brass knuckles came into his possession. The accused will be examined on the 18th.

THE REED CITY ROGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—A letter from Reed City to-day says that the people there are all ablaze with excitement over discoveries concerning the gang of thieves arrested there on the 8th inst., as telegraphed heretofore. It is now asserted that quite a number of other citizens, some of them prominent, are implicated, and probably will be arrested as soon as found. The first lot of goods discovered, $1,500 worth, were found in a house, not in a cave, as first reported. Since then the cave has been found, but there was nothing in it, though it evidently had been emptied but a short time. It is suspected that it has been used as an illicit distillery, as well as a place for depositing stolen plunder. Men are searching for plunder in out-of-the-way places, and to-day found about $2,000 worth in an old log nearly five miles from the city. Citizens are guarding it. It looks now as though the officers had unearthed one of the worst gangs that has infested our State in years.

WADE HAMPTON.

His Appearance Before the Winnebago Agricultural Society at Rockford.

Ten Thousand People Gather to Give Him a Cordial Hearing.

His Declaration of the Honor Felt in Accepting Their Invitation.

An Address Delivered, with but Very Little Agriculture in It.

Some Very Pleasing Metaphors, and Some Very Unbecoming Digressions.

The Honor and Dignity of the South Represented in Ample Utterances.

Sam Cary Plays the English Language to the Limit for an Hour and a Half.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 13.—Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina, delivered an address before the Winnebago County Agricultural Society this afternoon. There were nearly 10,000 people on the ground. The Governor was escorted to the grounds by the Rockford Rifles and Aurora Light Guards. A large number of prominent citizens accompanied him to the speaker's stand. Gov. Hampton was introduced by the Hon. William Lathrop, Representative in Congress for this district.

MR. LATHROP SAID:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I take occasion, at the close of a most fruitful summer, when the products of the field and garden are spread before us in profusion, to say that this is not all that is required to promote the welfare and prosperity of our people. It requires in addition to this that peace and harmony shall prevail, and that a bond of sympathy and of willing unity should pervade all those who feel as you feel upon these subjects. The distinguished speaker who is to address you to-day is of national reputation as an advocate of these things which all desire, and which are essential to the prosperity and union of the country. I have now, at the request of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, the pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who will address you.

GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: If any evidence were needed to prove my high appreciation of the invitation you have extended to me to address you on this occasion, it would surely be found in the fact that I have traveled more than a thousand miles in order that my acknowledgment of the honor conferred might be made to you in person [loud applause], and, while doing this heartily and cordially, it gives me infinite pleasure to assure you, my fellow-citizens of Illinois, that, had my journey been even far longer and more fatiguing, the sight that meets me here to-day, and the warmth of your greeting, would amply compensate me. Under ordinary circumstances, I should scarcely have felt at liberty to leave my official duties to participate in an occasion of this sort, however gratifying might be the call made upon me to do so, but the invitation of the Winnebago Agricultural Society carried with it

SUCH A SPECIAL WEIGHT

that it impressed an obligation which I felt constrained to recognize. It was this Society which, years ago, before the party and sectional bitterness that is here so happily passing away had abated, had the honor of being, if not the first, certainly among the first of organizations at the North to inaugurate that spirit of fraternity and reconciliation which is now bearing such wholesome fruit in all sections and among all classes of this broad land of ours. As a Southern man, therefore, I regarded it not only a pleasure but a duty to come from my far distant home

TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR MANLY AND PATRIOTIC EFFORTS

in behalf of reconciliation, and to pledge you my most hearty co-operation in this good work, and if my efforts can, however slightly, contribute towards the restoration of peace,—a peace cordial in its establishment, permanent in its results, and honorable in all its conditions,—then, indeed, my mission here will not have been in vain. Upon this platform North and South can meet and stand, for its corner-stone is patriotism. A spirit of patriotism should surely be found constant and ardent in the hearts of the people of Illinois, for their State is itself the offspring of as noble a patriotism as ever inspired the human heart.

THE MOTHER OF YOUR STATE, VIRGINIA,

when she gave this grand Western domain—an empire in its dominions—to the common cause, did so because she preferred the good of the whole country to her individual aggrandizement, and you would be unworthy of the heroic lineage you possess were you to forget your glorious ancestry and the lesson it should perpetually teach you.

In complying with your invitation to address you, gentlemen of the Society, it has seemed to me that I could best carry out the purposes you have in view—if I comprehend them aright—by taking

A LARGER FIELD FOR MY REMARKS

than the discussion of purely agricultural subjects would afford. It would be more congenial to me to speak on these latter topics, and it would, perhaps, be safer for me so to do, but, in the presence of the great questions which agitate the whole country, an exchange of opinions between citizens of different sections on these vital issues seems more necessary, more important, and more salutary. It is of the greatest consequence that the people of the North and of the South should understand each other thoroughly, for much of the evil that has fallen on the country sprang from misconception on the part of the citizens of these sections as to the motives and purposes of each other. To aid in bringing about this understanding is

ONE OF THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF MY VISIT

to your great State, and to this end it is that I choose to discuss general topics rather than those belonging specially to agriculture. But, in doing this, you need have no fears that I shall violate the proprieties of the occasion by making a political address. No, fellow-citizens, there are times when issues spring up which overshadow all party questions, and we are in the midst of one of these eventful eras—so, at least, it appears to me—and, in addressing you to-day, I speak for no party, no section, but for the whole country. In doing this, I shall strive to sink every trace of partisanship in an honest effort to place myself on that high ground where alone the present patriotism can be found. There is a profound truth and knowledge of human nature hidden under the fable with which you are all familiar—that

TOLD OF THE SHIELD,

white on one side, black on the other, being at the intersection of two roads. In those days, when Knights-errant went in quest of adventure or in search of some chosen damsel, as the story runs, two knights approaching the shield in opposite directions, after disputing about its color, put lances in rest and periled life, each to maintain his opinion. Something of the same sort happened between the South and North. The Constitution represents the shield. Viewed as it was, from different shades, the dispute waxed warm. The sword was called in to decide the vexed question, and, under its stern arbitrament, many a soldier, as brave, as gallant, as knightly as a Bayard, gave his life for his convictions. What might have been the result

HAD PRUDENCE AND NOT PASSION RULED THE HOUR,

it is idle now to consider. The statesman looks to the past perils of his country to learn how to avoid them in the future, and the work and the prayer of the patriot should be given to this end. Our country has been forced to pass that dread ordeal which seems allotted by Providence to all people,—civil war,—and,

IN EMERGING FROM THIS TRIAL

it was natural not only that confusion should for a time supersede order, but that the pride of triumph on the one side and the bitterness of defeat on the other should combine to keep the opposing sections of the country apart. This was, as I have said, but natural, and Time alone, which brings healing ointment on his wings, can bind up the wounds made by war. He brings reflection and calm thought to aid in the work of restoration, whilst God himself, speaking to us through the immutable laws of Nature, tells us that it is our duty to strive earnestly and constantly to efface the dark blots which evil or disaster may have made.

WHEN THE WILD TORRENT

hurls itself from the mountain-side, sweeping off, in its mad career, all that opposes it, and leaving in its track devastation and ruin, Nature, the beneficent mother, with gentle, with slow, but with sure hand, clothes hillside and valley with her perpetual verdure and her smiling flowers. As in the natural world, so is it in the whole universe, and philosophy and religion go hand and hand, the one teaching us that matter here is indestructible and the other that life immortal is the fixed law of God. It is true that our people should take these lessons to their hearts and act upon them. We have had

TOO MUCH OF WAR—

we, at least, of the South have—and we need now, above all things, peace, and it is to plead for peace that I am here to-day. I make no concealment of the part taken by myself in the late War, nor would your respect for me be increased were I to offer any unmanly apology. Up to the beginning of the contest, I used all my influence to preserve the Union, to avoid the War; but, when that came, I obeyed the command of my State, as you did yours, and

I FOUGHT YOU AS LONG AND AS HARD AS I COULD.

But when I surrendered I did so in good faith, and from that day to this I challenge any one to show that the terms of my parole have been violated, or that any act of mine has been inconsistent with my honor as a soldier and my duty as a citizen. You of the North followed the dictates of your own consciences. We of the South did the same. Let us each do justice to the other, for without mutual self-respect there can be no permanent peace and no restored fraternity.

CAN YOU DOUBT THAT THE SOUTH SEEKS PEACE?

Look at her wasted fields, her ruined industries, her fearful misrule, and you can doubt no longer. Do you doubt her sincerity? Whatever may be, or may have been, her faults, her worst enemies have never charged her with hypocrisy, nor speaking with a double tongue. Rash, impulsive, impetuous, she may be, but false never. [Loud applause.] Look back to those trying times when the Presidential question was unsettled. What was the course of the South then? There were men in the North who were willing to inaugurate another rebellion,

AS THOUGH, LIKE US OF THE SOUTH,

they had fought you bravely in battle, they were from the first willing, anxious, earnest, to produce another revolution, to add to the evils of the country, and was not the opportunity given to the South then? What prevented a gun from being fired in South Carolina? One riot in South Carolina, and we would have had a civil war throughout this broad land. It would have been a war of section,—not a war in which one part of our great country warred against another. Divided by sections, it would not have been what this country had seen not long before. It would have been a cruel war,—brother against brother, household against household.

AT THAT TIME

South Carolina used all her effort,—aye, my friends, I can tell you that the people of South Carolina are as brave, as true, as the spirit of the people of Illinois, and stood then ten times more than you would have done. The Presidential question went into Congress. Who was it in Congress that prevented the filibustering? It was what some of the violent newspapers of the North have chosen to call the "Confederate Brigadier Generals." These men said that, as Congress had voted for the Commission, its acts should be sustained, and there was

NOT A MAN IN THE SOUTH

who did not acquiesce in its decision, and who does not propose to obey all steadily to the end. The second proof of Southern sincerity,—that recent one which has just passed (I mean the unfortunate strikes and riots which spread through the whole North),—where was the South then? Did she come forward, anxious to take part as a disturbing element? Not a single man of the South joined in those riots, but manifested conservatism throughout the whole difficulty. Here, then, are

TWO EVIDENCES OF THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH

in giving bonds to preserve the peace, and she wants peace. We surrendered in good faith, and I want to impress upon you this fact, that I challenge any man living to say that, from that day to this, I have violated in any degree my oath. I pledged myself then to support the Constitution of the United States and all its amendments, and, when I took the official oath as Governor of South Carolina, I swore to uphold it, and, so help my God, I intend to keep it. [Loud applause.] It was said by Wellington that it is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws of his country, whether right or wrong. Now,

WE PROPOSE TO OBEY

the Constitution of the United States, and we ask, and have the right to ask, that the Constitution shall extend equal protection to South Carolina and Massachusetts, to Louisiana and to Illinois, and we have the right to ask that every citizen in every State should be equally protected by the Constitution of the United States. [Loud applause.] I come, then, fellow-citizens, appealing for peace. We come because it is the highest wisdom to restore peace. The very ethics of statesmanship require the restoration of the Union. We recognize that the Constitution is paramount. We recognize that the Union is restored. We propose to be good citizens, and I come from the Palmetto State to the Prairie State to take the hands of the men of Illinois in peace, in fraternity, and in reconciliation. I believe it will be met in the same spirit that it is offered. A newspaper reporter has said (and, by the way, I think

ALL THE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS OUGHT TO BE KILLED)

[applause, interspersed with groans from the reporters] that I have received letters threatening assassination. I have receceived one or two. I will read you one. I know you have no Ku-Klux. Here it is:

You darned old Rebel, if you or any other of your stripe come to Rockford to make a public speech, you may expect to go back in a box. There are 100 other veterans besides myself who have constituted themselves a committee to that effect. A word to the wise. [Renewed laughter.]

If there is anything, just such a thing as this would make me come, because I knew and felt that it was a gross slander on the people of Illinois. I knew that there were not 100 men in all the brave men whom I met and fought in battle, in the 3,000,000 that they put into the field, that would forget he was a soldier, and sink to an assassin.

But, my friends,

I HAVE AS YET SPOKEN LITTLE ON AGRICULTURE.

[Laughter.] You all know how to raise corn, and it would be of no use for me to tell you how to raise cotton, dig sweet potatoes or pindles. If I had time I would speak to you of the fertile valleys of your own magnificent State, a State with acreage enough to provide for a population equal to Great Britain.

The speaker here gave a glowing picture of Illinois, and said that a grand and noble destiny was in their hands. In conclusion, the speaker brought up the question of universal suffrage, and showed the many difficulties of governing a large country by this system.

The question can only be solved by the education of the heart and soul, as well as of the mind. When we have succeeded in that, make a man believe that all learning is foolishness in the sight of the Lord, and

WE MUST LOOK TO GOD FOR HELP.

When we can get our people to do this, we may look forward to a time of peace, prosperity, and happiness.

He closed as he had begun, by thanking the people of the North for the cordial welcome they had given him.

It is more than a personal compliment. I do not take it as such, but as the evidence of the good will of the people of Illinois for the people of my own State in the far South. [Applause.] We are all now bound together. We are standing under one flag, obeying one Constitution, and it is for us to say what will be

THE FUTURE OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY.

Give us your help, people of the North, and we will give you hearty co-operation. We feel and know that, if the people sustain the present policy of peace, it will result in the restoration of fraternity and reconciliation. We feel, then, that there is a glorious future before the whole country. Let us take each other by the hands and leave the consequences to God. Having performed our duty, looking back to the past only to gain wisdom for the future, using the present wisely, and looking to that future in happy trust to God, I am sure that we may all wish, North and South, that our States may be all united by our common destiny, distinct as the billows but united as the sea.

SAM CARY

followed Wade Hampton with a rattling, roaring, tearing speech, in which he touched on general progress. He ignored all issues of the past, declaring them immaterial, and said it was with the present and the future we had to deal. In fact, in an hour and a half he dashed over the history of this world for the past 6,000 years. In the course of the speech he trotted out his great greenback theory, and otherwise entertained the people with an eloquent though intensely radical speech. The day closed at the fair by an exhibition drill by the Aurora and Rockford Rifle Companies.

THE LATE BISHOP RAPPE.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—The remains of the late Rt.-Rev. Amadeus Rappe, D. D., the first Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, arrived here from St. Albans, Vt., this evening. A committee of prominent Catholic citizens took charge of the remains at Buffalo, and conveyed them hither in a special car, which was very tastefully draped. All the Catholic societies of the city, together with large bodies of men and women from the different parishes of the city, assembled at the Cathedral and marched in procession to the depot to receive the remains. The casket containing the body was carried upon an elaborately draped car covered with beautiful flowers, and was surrounded by an escort of honor consisting of twelve members of each of the city parishes bearing torches. The procession marched four deep through the principal streets to the Cathedral on Erie street, where the casket was laid on a beautiful catafalque, placed in front of the main altar, and will remain in state until 9 o'clock to-morning, when a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, and the remains deposited in a crypt beneath the altar of the Cathedral. The streets along the route of procession and at the depot and the Cathedral were thronged with people. Bishop Rappe was identified with the early history of Cleveland, and many hospitals, asylums, and other benevolent institutions are monuments of his energy and charity

WASHINGTON.

Fourth Report of the New York Custom-House Commission.

An Idea of the Enormous Frauds in Silk Importations.

Important Reforms Introduced in the Pension-Office.

An Unpleasantness Existing Between Gens. Sherman and Howard.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The fourth report of the New York Custom-House Commission is a voluminous and conscientious paper. It is devoted mainly to an inquiry into the method of doing business in the Appraiser's office. The magnitude of the business of that office may be learned from the fact that even in the present dull season there are received there for examination over 10,000 invoices each month. The noted Lawrence silk-frauds called the attention of the Government first to the immense possibilities of fraud under the method of examining only one package in ten. That method had been changed, and the Collector now thinks that no frauds of that kind have been committed since the adoption of the late order requiring all packages assigned to importers whose characters are not well known to be

SENT INTO PUBLIC STORES.

The Commission say that the same confidence, however, is not expressed by all who have examined the subject; that collusion is still easy between the officers of the customs service, and that frauds may still be accomplished with a small probability of detection. A statistician of the Custom-House estimated that of the silk alone imported into this country there was either by direct smuggling or undervaluation at least $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a year, perhaps $7,000,000, out of the $35,000,000 which paid no duty. One of the examiners estimated the loss to the Government by undervaluation at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year. Another witness spoke of the silk-smuggling during late years as "prodigous," and the United States Civil-Service Commission in their report of 1871, looking at

THE GENERAL LOSS OF REVENUE,

remarked: "It is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States is annually lost on the collection." Silk merchants complain that they have been driven out of the importing business because they can buy silks cheaper in the New York markets at auction than they can import them. The same complaint has been made by representatives of other trades.

The Commission do not share the general hopefulness of many of the Customs officers as to the result of the recent reforms in the service. They say: "Whilst the investigation has developed on the part of certain employes as respectable a degree of ability and experience as could be reasonably expected from the system of appointment now in vogue, with no provision for examination, probation, or permanence

DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR,

the Appraiser's Department shows more distinctly perhaps than any other that the general results of such a system endanger alike the national revenue and the interests of commerce. No safety can be secured by multiplying the checks and guards on importations, oaths and consuls' certificates to the final liquidation of the vessel, if the determination of the question and amount of duties is to be given to inspectors, samplers, examiners, and appraisers chosen for other motives than ascertained integrity and fitness, and against some of whom charges are preferred of ignorance and incompetency, of negligence and indifference, blended with occasional proofs of fraud and collusion. The testimony does not seem to indicate any recent increase in the confidence entertained by merchants in the accuracy and exactness with which the duties of the Department are performed."

A CASE

for Custom-House investigation has arisen within sight of the Treasury. A well-known liquor-dealer here lately imported through the port of Georgetown twenty-four cases of gin, a dozen bottles in each case. One of these, upon being opened after delivery from the Custom-House, contained a dozen stones in place of bottles of gin. From another, four bottles had been removed and stones supplied, and of the entire lot, three dozen and eight, or one-sixth of the whole, had been stolen. The wax seals had been broken and afterwards replaced.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PATENT-OFFICE REFORMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Secretary Schurz has made reforms in the Patent-Office, the effect of which will be to largely increase the income of the Government. Under the new system, the average increase in the efficiency of the copying clerks in the Patent-Office, as compared with that of April last, is 85 per cent. These positions under the old system were often reserved for favorites, and a great many women drew pay at their houses as copyists who never did any work or visited the Interior Department, except on monthly pay-day. The copyists' force now earn the Government each $108 monthly, and are only paid $75 for their services, a net profit of nearly $34 for each clerk. The Patent Office has now to its credit in the Treasury Department over a million dollars. It is the only bureau of the Government which is

REALLY SELF-SUSTAINING,

but under the crippling appropriations of a Democratic Congress it is very difficult to make it self-sustaining this year.

Secretary Schurz, it is said, will recommend new methods of appropriation which will secure a large contingent fund for the control of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

The success of the Lee heirs in bringing suit against the United States for property sold under military tax-sale in Virginia during the War has encouraged the Carroll heirs to undertake similar suits. In the District of Columbia yesterday a suit was brought by these latter heirs to recover the Botanical Garden and Government greenhouses at the foot of Capitol Hill. The tract is worth about $30,000. The claim of the heirs is that the property in question was part of the old Duddington Manor at the time the City of Washington was laid out, and that the conditions under which it was conveyed to the United States have not been complied with.

HOWARD AND SHERMAN.

The gossip about the War Department is that Gen. Howard's short and somewhat impudent dispatch to Gen. Sherman was occasioned by a dispatch from Gen. Sherman to Howard in which the former directed Howard to push the Indians to the wall, and clean them out; but if he couldn't do it to turn his command over to some younger officer. It is said that Howard has given some dissatisfaction to his superiors by leaving his department several times during the campaign to seek a place of safety. So long as Howard remains within his Department limits, it is not in the power of Gen. Sherman to remove him, as he is appointed to his command by the President; but, if he gets outside his limits, Sherman could appoint some other officer to his place. Gen. Howard has given some dissatisfaction here because he has found it necessary to appear in print so often during his campaign.

THE CABLE AMALGAMATION.

Cyrus W. Field had an interview with Secretary Evarts to-day on the subject of the dispatch of the latter to Minister Pierrepont respecting the amalgamation of the cable companies. Field recited the arguments he has made public in New York against the dispatch, although it is not understood that he intimated to Secretary Evarts, as he seems to have done elsewhere, that the dispatch of the State Department was practically in the interest of stock operators. Field renewed his threat that, if the United States insists upon the prohibition, the

link of cable between Rye Beach and Newfoundland will be abandoned, and the cable connections will be made through Canada alone.

APPOINTMENT ACCEPTED.

Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly, of West Virginia, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Hot Springs, Ark.

A QUEER CONTRACT.

Secretary Sherman a short time since appointed a Commission to investigate the circumstances amending the awarding of the contract to the *Graphic* Company, and the nature of the contract by which they are furnishing stamped bank-checks. One provision was that the Company would purchase of the Government $42,000 worth of two-cent bank stamps per month, and upon this amount they would not claim the usual commission of 5 per cent. The contract attracted the attention of the officers at the Treasury on account of its unusual character, and hence the investigation.

CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

One of the facts which did not appear in the report of the Philadelphia Custom-House was that it had been the custom to take champagne and brandy in considerable quantities, which were brought through without duty, and send them to Harrisburg as supplies for Philadelphia politicians during the sitting of their Conventions.

FIRES.

AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Boston & Albany car-shops burned to-night. Cause unknown. Fifteen freight-cars and four locomotives were burned. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000. Insured. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment, fifty of whom lose each a chest and tools.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—An incendiary fire destroyed an unoccupied dwelling in this city, owned by Dr. L. D. Putnam, to-day. Loss about $1,500, on which there was $1,000 insurance. It was the first fire-alarm our city had had in six weeks.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 832 at 2:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 179 Bremer street, owned by Joseph Bienbach, and occupied as a dwelling by Peter Debald. Damage, $100. Cause, boring a hole for a water-pipe through the side of the house with a red-hot iron.

CASUALTIES.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—Two men, John Devers and William Sayres, both of Cincinnati, aged respectively 26 and 50 years, fell from a scaffold from which they were painting, in Covington, Ky., and were dangerously injured. Sayres had five ribs broken; Devers a leg broken in two places. Both were also injured internally.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Sept. 13.—During the thunder-storm this afternoon Gideon B. Hitchens, with four sons and two daughters, took refuge under a tree in a field near here. The lightning struck, and three of the children, two sons and one daughter, were instantly killed. The father and remaining children were seriously but not fatally hurt.

BITTEN BY A BOAR.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—Burton Hayes, of Vernon County, while examining some hogs on the fair grounds, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by one of the boars, which thrust his tusk into his leg, making a fearful wound.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Canadian Freemasons—Y. M. C. A.—Aeronautics—The Brantford Liquor Riots—Fast Riding—Smuggling Rags—The Anglican Synod—The Doctors and Their Aggressive Demands.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 13.—The twenty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. & A. M., is in session here. The Grand Treasurer's report upon the financial standing of the Order shows the amount invested to be $58,000. W. H. Weller, of Cobourg, was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—To-day the first Dominion Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association ever held assembled in Quebec. Delegates from all the provinces and a number from the States were present. A welcome meeting was held in the Methodist Church to-night, which was crowded. Mr. Stebbins, of Boston, successor to the lamented P. P. Bliss, gave solos, and appropriate addresses were delivered. The Convention seems certain to be a great success.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—Prof. Grimley, who made an ascension in a balloon here yesterday, returned to the city this morning, having alighted fifteen miles off. As the balloon was descending some miscreant fired at it, the bullet grazing the Professor's ear.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BRANTFORD, Sept. 13.—Mr. Grace, License Inspector of this place, publishes a letter resigning his position. He says that, in view of the disgraceful attack on the liquor detectives, he has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to enforce the Drinking act in Brantford.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 13.—A large party from Detroit arrived this afternoon to welcome the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Burgess on his return from Rome. The party escorted his Lordship to Detroit. The train on its arrival at Amherstburg had made 111 miles in 109 minutes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—Patrick Julian, who has been arrested in Massachusetts and sent to New York for trial for smuggling rags from Montreal, has been carrying on an extensive business in that line for the past six years, and has accumulated a fortune thereby. He lived on St. Antoine street in this city, where he had a storehouse. He smuggled tailors' woolen cuttings and woolen yarn, the material being used in making felt hats. The United States Customs Inspector at Bonaventure Station, Montreal, supplied the information which led to Julian's arrest.

An action has been entered in the Superior Court by Grant Jarvis to recover from W. J. Fairbairn the proceeds of a speculation in grain in Chicago entered into by plaintiff in partnership with another broker, and which the latter subsequently used and lost on the market.

At the Provincial Anglican Synod to-day a delegate from the United States, the Rev. Dr. Craik, briefly addressed the meeting. The Bishop-elect of China in the United States was introduced and given a seat on the platform. A resolution was moved that their Lordships, the Bishops, be requested to authorize their clergy to use as they may see fit any of the following prayers taken from the Prayer-Book of the American Church: "For a sick person," "For a sick child," "For a person going to sea," "For a person under affliction," "For a malefactor under condemnation," and "For a safe return from sea." The motion gave rise to many remarks pro and con, some contending there was no reason for substituting this American form of prayer for those already in use. An amendment to the effect that there was no need to make alterations in the Prayer-Book was put and carried. Much interest is taken in this meeting, as it is the first time the American Bishops have taken part in the deliberations.

The Canada Medical Association met again to-day. The question of vital statistics was discussed. It was suggested that the Government establish a bureau for the registration of births and deaths for the whole Dominion, the same as is now in vogue in the Province of Ontario. Dr. Playfair, of England, in the course of an address, said the medical profession in England were agitating for registration of the sick, which would give them warning of a coming storm before it burst upon them. It was urged that the Dominion Government be petitioned to open a central bureau at the Capital for the purpose of having all births, sicknesses, and deaths registered, which would prove a great aid in combating diseases. The annual dinner took place this evening, Dr. Hingston, President, in the chair.

EASTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 13.—Messrs. Murphy, Clough, and Reddick, Trustees of the Eastern Insane Asylum, met here to-day and approved the title to the land, drew orders for its purchase, and selected an architect for the new building. There were over ten or twelve applicants for the latter position, but Maj. Willette, of Chicago, was the fortunate man. The place of the next meeting cannot be announced to-night.

SPORTING NEWS.

First Day's Shooting Between the American and English Rifle-Teams.

The Yankees Lead in the Grand Total Twenty-nine Points.

Arrangements for the Match, Styles of Shooting, Etc.

The Cincinnatis Vanquish the Louisvilles, the Bostons Doing the Same for the St. Louis.

Races at Dexter Park, Beacon Park, Milwaukee, Columbus, St. Joseph, Etc.

THE RIFLE.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST AT CREEDMOOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—At the appointed time—11 o'clock—firing was begun in the International rifle-match. Both teams were in admirable form. The Americans won the toss for the choice of targets. About 2,000 persons, including many ladies, were present at the opening of the match, and this number was constantly increased by rapidly-arriving and crowded vehicles. The private coaches and public hacks on the grounds were numerous, and filled with ladies and gentlemen.

EIGHT HUNDRED YARDS

After warming the guns, firing was begun at 800 yards range, Gen. Dakin, Captain of the American team, leading off with 4, followed by Rigby, of the British team, with 5; Jackson, American, 5; Allen, Bruce, and Weber, American, 3 each. The British team is firing slowly. The Americans are ahead, but the contest is close. The American team's total at 800 yards is 568.

The members of the American team made the following score:

Dakin	73	Allen	71
Blydenburgh	74	Weber	69
Jewell	72	Bruce	70
Hyde	71	Jackson	69

As the firing at 800 yards progressed, it became reasonably certain that the American team would win the initial range. The elegant shooting of the Americans, several making continuous bull's-eyes, caused their admirers to feel all the more confident. The crowd outside the lines occasionally displayed their partisanship by cheering, but these demonstrations were immediately subdued and finally checked entirely by officers of the association having charge of the preservation of order.

THE BRITISH SCORE.

Some members of the British team did excellent work at the 800-yard range. The following is the score:

Rigby	73	Lieut. Fenton	71
Milner	72	Evans	71
Ferguson	72	Lieut.-Col. Fenton	65
Halford	71	Humphrey	63
Total			558

The American team finished at 800 yards range before the British were half through. Dakin made 13 bull's-eyes out of 15, Jackson 11, Hyde 11, Allen 12, Weber 11, Bruce 11, Blydenburgh 14, Jewell 12.

The order in which the teams stood is as follows: British team—Halford, G. Fenton, J. Fenton, Humphrey, Rigby, Milner, Ferguson, Evans. The American team—Dakin, Jackson, Hyde, Allen, Weber, Bruce, Blydenburgh, Jewell.

THE TARGETS.

Each team is divided into squads of four, and the targets selected are K, W, X, and I. The watchers at the butts on behalf of the British team are Peterkin, Frazer, Thompson, and Gilder, and for the Americans, Sanford, Daughty, Backer, and Peale. The Americans having won the choice of targets, they chose K and W, on the left. The British team were given I and X. To-morrow these positions will be reversed.

The British team left Garden City at 10:30, and arrived on the ground at 10:45. There was nobody to receive them at the depot,

A LACK OF COURTESY

severely commented on. The first gun was fired promptly on time, and the American team immediately left their quarters for the firing point. The British team followed a few minutes later. The second gun was fired promptly on time, and the excitement among the spectators increased.

THE WEATHER.

At the opening of the match the sky was very much overcast, but experts agreed that the conditions, taking them altogether, were favorable to high scores. There was scarcely a breath of wind stirring, and such little puffs as occasionally played with the many-colored bunting over the tents blew across the range from left to right. There was no open betting on the ground, but the general sentiment favored the Americans. One private wager was laid of $200 to $150 in favor of the Americans.

THE FIRST CRACK.

N. P. Stanton, of the National Rifle Association, formally opened the match with a short speech. The worming of guns over, the hum of voices was hushed. There was a moment of breathless silence; the sharp crack of a rifle rung out, and Gen. Dakin had fired his first and the opening shot of the great international match. He made a good centre, scoring 4. Jackson followed, making a bull's-eye, counting 5, at which there was a buzz of admiration. Hyde followed with a centre, and Allen with an inner, scoring 3. Weber made an inner, as did also Bruce.

Rigby started for the British team and made a bull's-eye, and was followed by Sir Henry Halford, who scored a good centre. Humphrey, of the British team, made the first miss of the match.

A telephone connects the targets with the firing points. Ropes stretched from stakes inclose the teams with their respective firing points. Along the line, behind the firing points, are large blackboards for recording the score. Fifty policemen from New York are present, insuring good order.

THEIR STYLE.

The Americans shoot in a business-like manner. There is very little talking among them, save directions of coachers. They lie down and fire quickly. The British change their positions, are a long time in sighting targets, and do not load as fast as the home team. On the American side of the range the crack of the rifle was almost incessant, one shot following another as from a revolver. The British were more deliberate, but their care did not bring them as much success as the rapid firing of the Americans.

NINE HUNDRED YARDS.

In the first sixteen shots of the respective teams at the 900-yard range, the British reduced the lead of the Americans at the 800-yard range from ten to six points.

At the 900 yards range the British team began to fall behind.

Halford, on his seventh shot at 900 yards, failing to put a bullet in his piece, did not count, to the disgust of the British spectators.

The American team's total at 900 yards was 547:

Dakin	63	Weber	73
Jackson	69	Bruce	73
Hyde	70	Blydenburgh	67
Allen	66	Jewell	66

The total British scores at 900 yards was 537:

Rigby	65	Halford	63
Milner	70	Lieut. Fenton	70
Ferguson	67	Humphrey	70
Evans	70	Col. Fenton	62

RESULT OF THE DAY'S SHOOTING.

Following is the result of the first day's shooting at the several ranges:

AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Blydenburgh	74	67	72	213
Jewell	71	66	72	209
Hyde	71	70	68	209
Bruce	70	73	63	206
Allen	71	66	69	206
Jackson	69	69	66	204
Weber	69	73	64	206
Dakin	73	63	66	202
Grand total	...	...	...	1,655

BRITISH TEAM.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Milner	72	70	67	209
Rigby	73	65	69	207
Evans	71	70	66	207
Ferguson	72	67	67	206
Halford	71	63	71	205
Lieut. Fenton	65	70	69	204
Col. Fenton	71	62	65	198
Humphrey	63	70	60	193
Grand total	...	...	...	1,629

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

The full scores of the Americans at 800 yards were as follows:

Maj.-Gen. T. S. Dakin	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	73
Maj. H. S. Jewell	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5	71
Mr. I. S. Allen	3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	71
Mr. W. H. Jackson	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 3 3	69
Mr. Frank Hyde	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5	71
Mr. L. Weber	3 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	69
Mr. Bruce	3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	70
Mr. C. E. Blydenburgh	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	74
Grand total		568

BRITISH TEAM, 800 YARDS.

Sir Henry Halford	4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	71
Mr. J. K. Milner	5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	72
Lt. George Fenton	3 4 4 4 5 2 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	65
Mr. William Rigby	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5	73
Lieut.-Col. J. Fenton	5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	71
Mr. H. W. S. Evans	5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	71
Mr. William Ferguson	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	72
Mr. A. P. Humphrey	0 5 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5	63
Grand total		558

AMERICANS—900 YARDS.

Blydenburgh	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 3 5	67
Jewell	5 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	66
Hyde	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5	70
Allen	3 3 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	66
Jackson	1 3 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	69
Weber	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	73
Bruce	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	73
Dakin	3 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 3 5 3 3 5	63
Grand total		547

BRITISH TEAM—900 YARDS.

Milner	5 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	70
Rigby	5 4 4 5 3 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5	65
Evans	5 5 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	70
Ferguson	5 2 4 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	67
Halford	5 5 5 5 5 5 0 3 3 4 5 3 5 5 5	63
Lieut. Fenton	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	70
Col. Fenton	4 4 5 5 5 2 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	62
Humphrey	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5	70
Grand total		537

AMERICAN TEAM—1,000 YARDS.

Blydenburgh	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	72
Jewell	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	72
Hyde	4 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	[illegible]
Allen	5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 5	69
Jackson	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 0 5 5 4 4	66
Weber	3 5 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 3	64
Bruce	2 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 3 5 4	63
Dakin	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5	66
Total		540

BRITISH TEAM—1,000 YARDS.

Milner	5 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4	67
Rigby	5 4 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	69
Evans	3 5 5 5 3 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5	66
Ferguson	5 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 4	67
Halford	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3	71
Lieut. Fenton	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 3	69
Col. Fenton	3 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5	55
Humphrey	4 5 5 0 4 4 5 0 4 5 4 5 5 5 5	60
Total		534

Grand total—American, 1,655; British, 1,629.

THE TURF.

AT DEXTER PARK.

There were two very interesting match-races at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, which attracted an unusually large number of spectators, and afforded them an immense amount of fun. The first race was between the gray gelding Gray Billy, named by B. B. Bonner, and Lady H, mare belonging to George Wendt. The first heat was won by Gray Billy in 2:43; the second by the same horse in 2:43¼. In the third heat two collisions occurred, each driver claiming the other to be in fault. The judges finally decided to call it no heat, and in the fourth, which was trotted after the usual wait, Gray Billy took the lead and won easily in 2:42½. This race was for $200 a side, the winner being driven by Con Sullivan, and Lady H. by Sam Crooks.

The second race was for $50 a side, the contestants being Ahern's brown stallion David, and Brady's brown mare Josie B., the first-named being driven by Daniel Leary, and the mare by John Lamb. This race was short and sweet, Josie B. being distanced in the first heat, in 2:46½. The crowd in attendance was large and respectable, there being nothing in the way of rows to spoil the pleasure of the afternoon.

BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Beacon Park races to-day resulted as follows: Unfinished 2:50 race of yesterday was won by Schuyler, Pratt second, Ed Getchell third. Time: 2:28.

Purse, $1,000, divided, 2:29 class.

Trampoline	1	1	1
Lysander Boy	3	2	4
Cassius Prince	2	3	5
Sooner	5	4	2

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¼; 2:28½.

Purse, $1,000, divided, 2:34 class:

Wild Lily	2	1	2	1	1
Joseph H	1	7	6	2	2
Goldfinder	3	2	1	6	5
Cora F	4	3	3	3	4

Time—2:29; 2:26; 2:31; 2:29; 2:30.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—The fourth day of the Exposition has been a gratifying success, the attendance being estimated at 10,000 persons, and the largest ever on the ground. The interest, of course, centered in the racing for the 3-year-old stake, two-mile dash, purse $200. There were eleven entries—Lucifer, Balaklava, Prairie Rose, Little Sis, Bell Bass, Bonnie Vic, Bob Dee, Dazzle, Bosworth, and two no name. The pool-selling surpassed any before on the course. Lucifer won in 3:42, Little Sis second, and Bell Bass third.

In the mile dash, purse $100, there were entered Big Fellow, Chiquita, John Baker, Startle, Harkaway, and Aunt Winnie. Big Fellow won in 1:44¼, Chiquita second.

In the trotting race for $1,000, three best in five, there were entered Cozette, Red Cloud, Captain Jack, and Little Fred. Cozette won in three straight heats. Time, 2:25¼.

No favorite has won on this course at this meeting.

AT COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O. Sept. 13.—About 30,000 persons visited the State Fair to-day.

The stallion trot was won by Mohawk Chief in three heats. Time, 2:32; 2:33¾; 2:33¼.

The green trot was contested by fifteen horses. Harry J. took the first money in three straight heats. Time, 2:40; 2:41¼; 2:35¼.

The Ohio breeders' stake had five starters. Roan filley, by Clarke Mohawk, won the first heat and race. He distanced the field. Time, 2:48¼.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—This was the third day of the fall meeting at the Milwaukee Driving-Park. The 2:28 purse was won by Pilot. Best time, 2:26. The 2:35 purse was won by Mambrino General. Best time, 2:29, by John Hall, on the second heat.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON VS. ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The eleventh game of the series between the Boston and St. Louis Clubs was played here to-day, and resulted in a signal victory for the home club by a score of 8 to 1. The following shows the game by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

CINCINNATI VS. LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—The Louisvilles were again defeated to-day by the Cincinnati Club The following is the score by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	—7
Louisville	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

STARS—ALLEGHENIES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13. Base-ball: Stars, 3; Alleghenies, 1. Ten innings.

FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 13.—Base-ball: Chicago, 3; Fall River, 1.

AQUATIC.

ROWING CONTEST ANNOUNCED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Arrangements have been completed for a rowing contest on Owasco Lake, near Auburn, Sept. 27, for a purse of $500. Courtney and Riley have entered the race, open to the world. Entrance free.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14—1 a. m.—For the lake region, southeast winds, stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.04	66	84	Calm	.....	Foggy.
11:18a. m.	30.05	73	76	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
2:00p. m.	30.00	74	76	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53p. m.	29.98	74	72	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00p. m.	30.01	70	90	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
10:18p. m.	30.01	70	90	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 76; minimum, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.06	65	Calm	......	Clear.
Buffalo	30.05	70	Calm	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.84	53	N. W., brisk	......	Fair.
Cleveland	30.10	67	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.94	75	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Detroit	30.03	69	Calm	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.70	70	Calm	......	Clear.
Escanaba	29.96	65	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.03	63	Calm	......	Clear.
Port Huron	30.06	65	Calm	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.90	75	S., fresh	......	Clear
Leavenworth	29.83	77	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Marquette	29.93	68	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.03	68	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.68	78	S., brisk	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.06	68	Calm	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.55	79	S. E., brisk	......	Fair.

SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Richard M. Wiggins, a tailor at Newport, Ky., committed suicide this morning. Cause, domestic infelicity.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Mark W. Pillow put a Derringer pistol to his right temple, while seated in a chair at Sandy Carter's saloon on Union street, at 7 o'clock this evening, and blew his brains out. He died instantly, sitting in the chair, without relaxing his grasp on the weapon. Deceased was a bachelor, aged 65, a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the State, and a cousin of Gen. Gideon Pillow. He was from Maury County, but had resided in this city for several months past. He had been an invalid for years with a disease of the kidneys. He was at one time a clerk in the Navy Department. His father was an aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A MOTLEY CROWD.

The Village of Lemont was made lively yesterday by a visitation of the old Board of Supervisors—the Board of 1871—who a few weeks ago resolved to gather there and have a day's recreation. The preparation for the affair was large. A special train had been hired and invitations had been issued to quite a number, and the affair promised to be one to be long remembered, not only as reviving the dead past, but as an occasion of great interest in local politics.

It was very evident long before the party embarked for the "City of Stone" that the Supervisors would have very little to do with the festivities, or the real enjoyment of the day, for numerically they were as one to ten, and, as a matter of fact, were in advance absorbed by persons who had an innate desire to serve the dear public in most any capacity. There was every candidate ever heard or spoken of in connection with the coming election, and all were going into the country for a day for fresh air. To talk politics or party was to insult them, for upon such a happy occasion, and in view of the uncertainty of political events, they knew neither party nor creed. They were what had been known as Republicans and Democrats, but none were offensively so, for by some inscrutable means the most intense partisans were harmonized, and the most virulent promoters of reform stood upon the same general platform.

Outside of the old Supervisors it is safe, then, to say that everybody was a candidate for office, and the reporter failed to find a single person who cared whether he was elected by one party or the other, and since they so early came to the front there is no occasion for delay in introducing them. They were a fine-looking lot of gentlemen, and there was enough of them to

SERVE THE DEAR PEOPLE

for the next half century. They were: For Judges,—not particular where they preside,—Henry S. Austin, Ira W. Buell, and C. H. Willette; for Clerk of the Criminal Court, Hugh McLaughlin, Tom Barrett, and John Comiskey; for Probate Clerk, W. S. Zoung, Jr., S. F. Hanchett, and W. S. Scribner; for County Clerk, Hermann Benze, Elias Shipman, Gen. Lieb, E. F. C. Klokke, W. S. Hanley, and Eugene Sittig; for Superintendent of Schools, G. D. Plant and Stephen Keough; for Treasurer, Washington Hesing and David S. Hammond. All of the others were candidates for County Commissioner, if they could get nothing better, excepting, of course, a few of the elect present, and such as the Hon. Lorenz Brentano, A. C. Hesing, the reporters, and others.

The excursion party left this city at 9:30, and reached Lemont about 11 o'clock. They were met at the depot by a band of music intended as an escort to a grove near by, but the temptations around were too great, and the promised procession failed. The grove, however, was finally reached, and at once it was apparent that extensive preparations had been made. There was a platform for the distinguished "extincts" on the one hand, a beer-stand for the multitude on the other, and still back in the grove was a table laden with choice edibles for the hungry. Everything was complete, and the enjoyment which followed was commensurate with the extensive preparations.

The first order of business was the calling of the gathering to order by the late President of the Board, G. W. Waite, and the selection of a member, D. W. Clark, Jr., as Clerk. N. J. Brown, who had donated the use of the grove, was then called upon and delivered an address of welcome—such an address as only such a gentleman could deliver under such inspiriting circumstances. He said he was proud to see such a distinguished assemblage, and so much of Chicago's talent and business enterprise represented. He hoped they would have a good time, and

"GO HOME FULL,"

which elicited considerable applause and caused the audience to cast a glance toward the source of fullness near by. Lemont, he said, was the Garden of Eden, created by God Almighty,—the El Dorado of the world,—where men and women seldom grew old and more seldom died. The old gentleman's heart was in his subject, and he closed by proposing three cheers for the "land of promise," which the audience, looking in another direction, failed to give.

Capt. Keough followed in a few remarks, indorsing all that had been said, and urging the audience to remain until full and satisfied, which seemed to strike the key-note.

A call of the Board was then made, from which it appeared that the following only, not a quorum, were present: Edward Albert, Peter Almendinger, T. J. Bluthardt, Robert Clark, D. W. Clark, Jr., Eli A. Gage, W. P. Gray, John Griffin, Theodore Guenther, Henry Harms, Jacob Harth, Charles Heper, John Wrenn, Stephen Keough, S. W. King, Fred Mahlman, Peter Mahr, T. O'Connell, F. A. Pierce, T. E. Stacey, Philip Schwab, J. B. Stephens, George W. Waite, and Daniel W. Worthington.

After the call the old Committees were called, and their several Chairmen presented reports of more or less interest,—some facetious, and some logical, but none of which their authors should feel proud. The exercises proper were then closed with the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, God in His providence has stricken by death from the roll of this Board the names of J. H. Pahlman, Supervisor from the Town of Palatine; J. L. Gerber, Supervisor from the Town of Lake; Zemas Coleman, Supervisor from the Town of Lake; Alfred Ward, Supervisor from the Town of Lyons; and George Dupont, Supervisor from the Third Ward of the City of Chicago;

Resolved, That this Board, bowing in profound sorrow to the decree which has deprived us of our deceased brethren's faithful and intelligent counsel in the affairs of this community while they were alive, we hereby and now give expression to our high esteem for the memory of those who have gone before.

Resolved, That as we trust they have been transtated to a higher and holier sphere, it is our duty to emulate their virtues, continue their usefulness, and transmit to posterity a memory equally fragrant and pure.

PHOTOGRAPHED.

The Board was then photographed in a group by Mosher, who had been imported from the corner of State and Madison streets for the occasion. The negative is said to be good, and in a few days the pictures will be on sale at all the news-stands, from which enough is expected to be realized to liquidate all bills incurred.

The exercises in the afternoon consisted of eating, drinking, ball-playing, and friend-making. The dinner was excellent, the beer plentiful, the candidates attentive, and everything passed off pleasantly. There was no drunkenness and no disturbance of any kind, and the next reunion of the Board, which is to be held in this city the first Monday in June, ought to be better attended. So far as the candidates are concerned, it is difficult to estimate the success of the day. Everybody worked hard. Gen. Lieb was backed by half-a-dozen of his employes, who expressed themselves as confident that he would be the Democratic nominee for County Clerk, notwithstanding a few of them slyly distributed the Workingmen's platform. On the Republican side of the house the candidates for the office were equally active. For Clerk of the Criminal Court on the Democratic side Barrett appeared to have the most followers, though he was the least active, and a Republican to contest the ground with him was wanting. For Clerk of the Probate Court on the Republican side Young undoubtedly had the ascendency, while for Treasurer it was very clear that there was a strong undercurrent in favor of Washington Hesing.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Industrial Club was held last evening in Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and West Indiana streets, Mr. C. G. Dixon in the chair. About 100 persons were present, including a whole raft of old-time politicians "come in to see what was going on."

The first business in hand was the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, an office which fell to the share of Mr. John Hotten.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, appointed at the preceding meeting, reported. The constitution sets forth that the Club shall be known as the "Thirteenth Ward Industrial Club," and that its object shall be to better the condition of the laboring classes by taking political action in all elections, national, State, and municipal. All voters of the ward are eligible to membership. There are the usual provisions as to officers, the only new departure being contained in one of the by-laws, which reads as follows:

No person shall be eligible to office in this Club or hold a position on any committee who holds or has held any political office within the gift of the people, or who holds or has held a subordinate position under any officer elected by the people or appointed by the President of the United States, or who does not perform some form of manual labor for a subsistence.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted nem con, and several persons having signed the roll of membership, an election of permanent officers was held, resulting as follows: President, C. G. Dixon; Vice-President, W. T. Cooley; Secretary, C. W. Sholes; Treasurer, William O'Brien. The new regulation in regard to eligibility to office raised trouble on the start, and an attempt was made to reconsider. No other business was done, and happily no speeches were made.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward held their first meeting last evening, the object being to organize for the approaching campaign. The hall, Kleeny's, No. 392 West Fourteenth street, was two-thirds full, the attendance numbering about 100. Mr. M. L. Frisbie was elected temporary Chairman, and E. H. Thorp Secretary.

It was decided to form a ward club at once, and, after considerable wrangling and disorder, the following officers were elected:

President—John Chipp.
Vice-President—T. T. Prosser.
Secretary—Joseph Webber.
Treasurer—Adam Graham.

The result was not satisfactory to a great many in the hall, they claiming that Park-Commissioner Muus had run in a lot of Democrats to control the election. Accordingly, they left and held a meeting at 335½ Blue Island avenue. C. W. Gardiner, who was temporary Chairman of the other gathering, and resigned on account of the confusion, was called to the chair. An election for officers ended in the selection of the following:

President—John Schmelz.
Vice-President—Joseph Calhoun.
Secretary—E. H. Thorp.
Treasurer—John Burmeister.
Executive Committee—First Precinct, Thomas J. Bircham, Alex Calhoun; Second, —; Third, John Barber, E. J. Stephens; Fourth, —; Fifth, Michael Rettinger, Albert Wolter; Sixth, —; Seventh, Ulrich Lochbuehler, Frank Schubert; Eighth, Christ Hanroth, Peter Junk; At Large, James S. Taylor.

Mr. Schmelz returned thanks, and asked all the Republicans of the ward to do their share toward sweeping out the corruption from the County Building. When that was done they could sleep peacefully.

After naming the Club the Seventh Ward Republican Workingmen's Club, the meeting adjourned.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Twelfth Ward Greenback Club held a meeting last night in Campbell Hall, corner of West Van Buren street and Campbell avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Dunston, who nominated Mr. J. B. Hall for temporary Chairman and Mr. Hugh McLaughlin temporary Secretary. Both gentlemen were elected.

Greenbacker Hoyt had, it seemed, stumped his way out to the place of meeting, dodging the frog-ponds and the stumps, and the Chairman rewarded his bravery by giving him a chance to air his much-vented doctrine of greenbacks and prosperity.

Ex-Ald. Campbell owns Campbell Hall. It is a good place for meetings to be held, and it is probable that before the Greenbackers will accomplish anything they will have held many gatherings. Therefore he has identified himself with the inflation humbug of the Twelfth Ward. The Chairman looked over the meagre audience, and his eyes lighted on Campbell. A sudden thought occured to him; he reasoned thus: "If I can get Campbell interested in this thing, perhaps the hall-rent won't be as much as it otherwise would be." He called on Mr. Campbell, and Mr. C. responded in one of his good, loud, old-timed, hoop-la, whoop-em-up effusions. The stories interlarded were very funny.

Mr. Dunston made a speech. So did Mr. Morse. So did Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Davis sang a song. Then, upon motion, the temporary officers were permanently installed, and it was therefore decided that it was the sense of the meeting that an Independent (Greenback) Club be formed.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A number of the members of the County Democratic Central Committee held a secret meeting last night at the Sherman House to discuss the situation. Matters were only formally discussed, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Chairman, John Mattocks, or Perry H. Smith, to call a meeting next week, either on Tuesday or Thursday evening.

A meeting was held last evening at the corner of Ontario and Market streets for the purpose of organizing a Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club for the approaching campaign. Mr. Peter Conlan called the meeting to order, and was, on motion, elected President of the Club. On motion, Andrew Durgan was appointed Secretary. The election of Vice-Presidents was postponed to a future meeting. James Lyman, a sidewalk inspectral relic of Colvin's administration, addressed the few men and small boys present, and the meeting adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

TRAVELING PASSENGRE AGENTS.

The Railway Association of Traveling Passenger and Advertising Agents convened again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. J. A. S. Reed, the President, in the chair.

The Committee on General Business, to whom was referred the matter about advertisements in the depots, asked for further time, which was granted.

Mr. F. E. Myers, General Traveling Agent of the Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania route, was chosen orator to the next convention.

The vote by which Kansas City was selected as the next place of meeting was reconsidered, and, after a lengthy debate, Cincinnati was chosen. This action was anticipated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Happy Porkopolis!

After the transaction of some further business of little importance to outsiders, an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock p. m. Shortly afterwards the entire crowd marched to Goodrich's dock, where the commodious steamer Waukegan stood ready to give them an excursion on the lake. They first went to the crib and admired that tempest-tossed structure, and then the steamer took them as far as Evanston, and then back again down the south shore as far as Hyde Park. They spent about three hours on the lake, and, as a matter of course, they enjoyed themselves immensely, especially as there were plenty of refreshments on board, to which full justice was done. The necessary speeches and toasts were not wanting. At about 2 o'clock the steamer discharged again its good-looking and hilarious freight, and at precisely 3 o'clock p. m. they were ready again for business just as if nothing unusual had happened during the recess. The first thing done was the acceptation of an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition to visit the show during the evening.

The Secretary asked instructions regarding the eligibility of members, and, after discussion, a resolution was adopted defining the membership strictly to those who are now or have been actively employed as Traveling or Passenger Agents of railroad or steamboat lines.

On motion of Mr. Allee, it was decided that all railway or steamboat ticket agents debarred from membership under the above resolution should be invited to meet with them and be entitled to become honorary members. This led to the election of a large number of honorary members.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to Goodrich's Transportation Company, the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Exposition, Mr. Haverly, Mr. A. Hulbert, of the Sherman House, Mr. Frank Parmelee, and the Chicago members of the Association for courtesies and hospitalities extended to the members of the Convention during their stay in this city.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the sympathies of the members of the Association with the family of D. W. Chittenden, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and New York Central, who lost his life in the Ashtabula disaster.

Similar resolutions were also passed in regard to the death of A. L. Norton, of the Baltimore & Ohio.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the first Wednesday in September next, at Cincinnati.

THE EVENERS.

The officers of the Wabash Road have for some time past been complaining of discriminations on the live-stock business by the roads leading East from Chicago, and they are making great efforts to break the live-stock pool from St. Louis. Several meetings have already been help in regard to this matter, and at one of these meetings held in this city a short time ago a committee was appointed to look into the charges preferred by the managers of the Wabash. That committee has been at work for some time past, but has not yet succeeded in unearthing enough "crookedness" to warrant them to make a report Yet the Wabash men are getting impatient, and at their call another meeting was to have been held in this city last week, but very few persons cared to attend until the meeting was properly called by the Committee, and hence nothing could be done. Another meeting has been called by the same parties to be held in St. Louis to-morrow, but, judging by the temper of some of the railroad managers, the Wabash men will get about as much satisfaction out of this meeting as they did out of the last.

The managers of the Wabash Road claim that the more important trunk lines from Chicago combined with five or six of the larger shippers of stock from this city and are now paying to these shippers (called "Eveners") $15 per car on all stock received in New York coming from points west of Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Salamanca.

THE TRIBUNE stated at a previous time that such an arrangement with leading shippers does exist, and condemned it in the strongest terms, because all the stock-shippers except the favored few must contribute to the purses of these men a tax of $15 on every car-load they send to New York, being nearly $1 per head for cattle. If the Wabash would fight against this nefarious arrangement because it discriminates against the smaller shippers it would have the support of every honest-minded man. But it does no such a thing; it is merely trying to injure the business of the Chicago roads and benefit itself. While the "Eveners" get the above-named rebate on business going via Chicago, they get the same rebate on business going via St. Louis. The truth about the matter is that the arrangement has not been made by the roads going East from Chicago, but by the New York trunk lines, which pay the rebate and then charge the Western roads back with their proportion of the outlay. They do this same thing with roads from St. Louis or any other Western point. It can therefore be easily seen that there is not the least cause for the complaint of the St. Louis roads that their city is discriminated against. They enjoy the same advantages that are enjoyed by the roads from Chicago, and have even lower rates in proportion. The cause of the increase of the business going via Chicago is to be looked for in the fact that shippers prefer to ship their stock this way if the rates are proportionately even or nearly so.

THE PITTSBURG LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Pennsylvania Directors now propose the following basis of procedure in the matter of the Pittsburg riot losses, agreed upon by the Board to-day:

1. Neither the claimants nor the Company shall be considered as waiving any legal rights.

2. The claimants shall commence the presentation of their claims against the County of Allegheny before the 1st day of December, 1877, placing them in the hands of counsel to be employed and paid by the Company, in accordance with the circular of Aug. 17, 1877, signed by S. B. Kingston, General Freight Agent, and if by the 1st day of October, 1877, such claims have not been realized from or adjusted with the County of Allegheny, the claimants to employ counsel for themselves, or at their own expense, and with whom the counsel of the Company will state as many cases as may be necessary to cover each class of claims, and determine the liability of the Company therefor. Such cases shall be presented without unnecessary delay, and for all claims in any class for which the Company shall be adjudged to be liable payment shall be made by the Company within two years from the date of the losses of the amounts ascertained to be due, with legal interest thereon, and such claims shall thereupon be assigned to the Company.

3. The claimants shall designate a committee of three persons to act in conjunction with three members of the Board of Directors of the Company in supervising the prosecution of all such claims as may be presented under this arrangement.

WELL PLEASED.

Mr. F. E. Morse, General Western Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, received the following complimentary notice yesterday from the Commander of Apolo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar:

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the fact that the pilgrimage which was made by Apollo Commandery to the City of Cleveland, O., to attend the twentieth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and our return home, could not have been so thoroughly enjoyable had it not been for the efforts of the officers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to furnish us elegant train accommodations and means for a very quick transit. Judging from recent experiences, we feel justified in saying that there is no road which is better equipped, and no road which has officers more capable and obliging. Recognizing their obligations to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Apollo Commandery, at the stated conclave held Sept. 4, unanimously adopted the following, to wit:

WHEREAS, The managers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway have done everything in their power to make the pilgrimage of Apollo Commandery to Cleveland and return one of great pleasure; and

WHEREAS, They were furnished by the officers of said road with elegant train accommodations, and have received the most generous consideration as a body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, are due, and they are hereby given, to the officers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and to F. E. Morse, its General Western Passenger Agent, for superb train accommodations and generous courtesy while going and returning from Cleveland.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Commander.

CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 13.—Notices were published to-day of the incorporation of the Dubuque & Minnesota and the Clinton & Dubuque Railroad Companies, the object of which corporations shall be to purchase, and after purchase to own, equip, use, operate, or lease the property of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad Companies. The consolidated capital stock of both companies is to be $5,325,000, to be increased if seen proper. The date of the new company is from Jan. 1, 1877. The notices are signed by Sidney Bartlett, N. Thayer, J. A. Burnham, H. H. Hummell, J. W. Brooks, J. N. Devison, and A. Hardy, of Boston, Mass.; William J. Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass.; J. F. Jay, of Detroit, Mich. The new consolidated companies are to be reorganized under the name of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Rev. John McElroy, of the Society of Jesus, died in the Novitiate at Frederick, Md., yesterday morning. Father McElroy was ordained priest at Georgetown, D. C., in 1817, and at the time of his death was the oldest Catholic divine in the United States. He was one of the two chaplains who accompanied the American army in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 13.—Col. Samuel H. Scales, aged about 70, a wealthy land-holder, residing near Shullsburg, and for more than forty years a resident of the lead-mining region, died at his home at 3 o'clock this afternoon. No man in this section was more widely known or universally respected than he. Deceased was the founder of Scales' Mound, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—The oldest Catholic priest in the United States, the Rev. Father John McElroy, died at Frederick, Md., this evening. He was born in Inniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1872, and came to this country in 1803. He was ordained by Archbishop Neale, in 1817. He accompanied the American army, under Gen. Taylor, to Mexico, and had charge of the sick and wounded in Matamoras. He was chiefly instrumental in suppressing a terrible riot on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1840, preventing a conflict between the strikers and the military. He was well known throughout the United States. Archbishop Tuigg, of this city, will attend his funeral next Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—John Sutter, one of the prominent horticulturists and florists in Western Michigan, died in this city to-day.

TEXAS TICKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 13.—The new cattle-plague, Texas ticks, or lice, has appeared on a farm near our city, and two cows have died already from it. Several others are sick and probably will die, and there is danger of its spreading and doing serious damage unless great precautions are taken. The disease was brought here in a car-load of Texas cattle, which were eaten. Local physicians assert that the disease will poison the milk and beef of cattle infected. It threatens to be a serious disorder.

CURRENT OPINION.

The difference between an honest and dishonest newspaper: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE copies the Washington special to the *Journal* giving the balance-sheet of the Government receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, with proper credit. The Chicago *Times* steals it.—*Indianapolis Journal*

Democratic leaders and members of Congress will commit a very grave mistake if they insist on agitating the title of Mr. Hayes as a current question of the day. The people look upon the question as settled, and will regard any attempts to revive it into matter of fierce and convulsive controversy as factious, and inimical to the interests of the country.—*Galveston (Tex.) News (Dem.).*

A thoughtful Republican platform, and really good Republican candidates, ought to make victory easy to the Republican party this year in Pennsylvania. President Hayes has had a sufficient, if not a hearty, indorsement. Gov. Hartranft has also been handsomely and deservedly honored. Personal disappointments are common in party-conventions. They are, in fact, the essential incidents of humanity. The best average of what concerns the mass, and that our last State Convention has attained. If the Republicans of Pennsylvania are even reasonably active they can win the fight in November.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.).*

President Grant, with all his acknowledged errors of administration, always received the assurance of Republican confidence when Republican Conventions were in session. It will be strange indeed if the Republican Convention of New York shall refuse an equally explicit assurance to President Hayes, and we do not believe that it will.—*New York Evening Post (Rep.).*

The order forbidding officeholders from laboring for the interest and advancement of politics is a suicidal one, and if carried out will certainly lead to the annihilation of the party. Mr. Cornell is justified in paying no attention to it, and if his constituents desire to keep him on the Committee, we hope he will yield to their wishes and take the consequences.—*Syracuse Standard (Implacable Rep.).*

In reply to the criticism that the administrative policies of Mr. Hayes may be very virtuous, but are impracticable and ideal, Senator Booth remarks: "I do not believe that the political administration of this country can be placed upon too high a plane to suit the people. I believe the more patriotic you make it, the more free from corruption and selfishness, the higher and the more assured its success will be."

There will be two parties, or factions, in every community, each intent on controlling it. The apparent belief on the part of some that, there being no longer a Republican organization in Mississippi, one set of politicians will be permitted to manage politics their own way, develops the guileless confidence of the nursery. Don't believe it, but prepare for the storm. It will come.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).*

Our telegraph dispatches contain notice of the death of the old Mormon prophet and reprobate, Brigham Young. While many of the papers will print columns of eulogy and history, mostly taken from some encyclopedia, we shall dismiss the subject by simply exulting that our country and civilization have been relieved of its worst and most disgusting blotch, and Hell received a dose that will make it bubble with delight for months to come.—*Saginaw (Mich.) Republican.*

The last act of Democratic folly is a talk of impeaching Judge Bradley for his vote on the Electoral Commission. Why Judge Bradley, rather than the Judges who voted with him, it would not be easy to say. The decision of that august tribunal will stand the test of the severest examination into the law and the facts, and it is not those who voted in the majority who will have occasion, on a review of the whole matter, to regret their votes.—*Providence Journal (Rep.).*

After about a dozen miracles at Lourdes the other day, the pilgrims, at the suggestion of the Rev. Father D'Alzon prayed for the legs of the Pope. This is about as fair and square a prayer test as could be contrived. All the world knows the Pope has lost the use of his legs, and that the loss has been the subject of his own characteristic jesting. Now, if praying in Southern France puts a new pair of legs on the old man, we will agree to make a burnt offering of Prof. Tyndall.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We want the President to see our people at home, and not judge them by the fawning sycophants, or mendacious slanderers, who would sometimes represent, or rather misrepresent them, in stolen interviews at the White House. And we want our people to see and converse with the mild-mannered, well-behaved, and most courteous gentleman. It is high time to change our policy and look to our interests, if nothing more. And these will be best subserved by a cheerful recognition of the Powers-that-be, whether they are of our ordaining or not.—*Lynchburg Virginian (Dem.).*

With regard to the practical monopoly assumed by Congressmen over nearly all of the appointments to Federal offices, Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, thinks it one of the most marvelous facts that, for nearly half a century, the people have stood by and seen the President stripped of his clear constitutional powers in the premises; seen the President reduced to what Grant confessed to Shellabarger that he was himself, "a mere office-broker." Besides the popular corruption that has ensued, has been the breaking up of the well-defined distinctions between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government,—a change full of dangers.

The Civil-Service-reform order is simply the employing power saying to its employes, "Attend to your business,"—nothing more, nothing less. The business of public servants is not to run a political machine, though some of them seem to be a long time in finding it out. The order interferes with the citizen's right to express or give effect to his political views.—"provided it does not interfere with the discharge of his official duties. It does not prevent his giving 10 or even 50 per cent of his salary to the committee of his party, if he chooses to do so; it only says the committee shall not assess Government officials for the benefit of a partisan campaign fund, with power to secure their removal if they do not pay.—*Golden Rule (Boston).*

We hope the President will have grace and grit enough—acting with that dignified deliberation which will show the action to be void of all fretfulness and passion—to remove this distinguished demurrer, and as many more of the same sort (larger or smaller in size) as may manifest a like contempt for his reasonable demands. It is about time the country knew who governs it—the man of their choice, or some man, or men, whom neither party chose even to nominate. The people are beginning to discover that the President is one of themselves. They like him. They like his ideas. They thoroughly enjoy the way in which he snubs the amazed and indignant politicians. They want to see more of that. They can stand any amount of it.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

The South did not err in defending itself, and Key uttered a malignant falsehood when he said it. The South never asked or demanded anything but her constitutional rights, and her people defended themselves against Northern hordes, who made war upon them unconstitutionally, ostensibly for the integrity of the Union, but in reality for robbery and plunder. The Republican party never have indorsed the Constitution of the United States, but openly and boldly denounced it as "a league with hell," asserting that they would rather see the Republic destroyed than continued as it was. When the War was concluded, that party found itself in open opposition and at war with the Constitution of the country, and, to make themselves loyal to that palladium of our liberties, they were compelled to get up three new amendments, and then ram them down the throats of the people with bayonets.—*Cynthiana (Ky.) News (Fire-Eating Dem.).*

No sooner does there promise to be a fair yield of salable staples and a generous distribution of merchandise than all the speculators jump to the conclusion that the Eden of sudden wealth has come back again. Quotations are pushed up in the grain market and the stock market beyond all probability of realization or of productive value, the coal producers demand another dollar per ton without apparent reason in supply and demand, and everybody makes a push to get back to the state of things which in more rational moments we all identify with unhealthy expansion and with a rapidity of getting rich which we do not seriously expect to see return. This constant struggle to get back what we ought to let go is the chief obstacle which meets every reviving influence. The effort to assume and impose a value where as yet none exists, or where its nominal existence is due to fraud and ought to be wiped out in the long run of trade equalizations, the endeavor to raise the moderate profits of this era to the swelling per cents of other days, these are the stumbling blocks in the way of settled prosperity. The acceptance of low prices, low profits, low wages, low valuations and the biding of them, will distinguish business for some time to come. These conditions are consistent with prosperity, and we shall call ourselves prosperous when employment at living wages is offered to all who ask it. We see all the favorable influences and facts in the fall situation which are visible to anybody, but we regret to see them forestalled by a speculative delirium inappropriate and disproportioned to the occasion. It is like the laborer with a destitute family who, when he is offered a day's work, gets his wages in advance, and dissipates with a grand drunk the hours which should have been devoted to toil. Of course there is no need of worrying. Values will drop back again in due season, without our assistance, but it is a proper time to remind speculators, corporations, and people in general that modesty of expectation and of greed are more appropriate to the time and more helpful to the general welfare.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

BLUE JEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 13.—Blue-Jeans Williams was the principal attraction at the Northern Indiana Fair to-day. The weather was good, and about 12,000 people were on the grounds. Gov. Williams told briefly what he knew about agriculture. His remarks were received by the Grangers with much enthusiasm. To-night he was serenaded, and made a brief speech.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Steamships Caspian, from Baltimore, and Elysia, from New York, have arrived out.

The Goldfish Trade.

New York Sun.

A reporter of the *Sun* has the word of a dealer in aquaria goods for it that nothing has been more nearly paralyzed by the hard times than the goldfish business. In a week nowadays there are fewer of these fish sold than were disposed of daily a little while ago; and the brilliant creatures are sold for a third less money by the hundred than when the demand for them was active.

Goldfish are simply Chinese and Japanese carp. They were first brought to this country by sailors twenty years ago in tanks. Fifteen years ago they had become wild here and filled many Long Island ponds, particularly in the neighborhood of Brooklyn and Hempstead. They had also become popular and more or less common in Spain, and were brought from there more than from Asia. I bought them on their arrival from Spain at $5 per hundred and sold them at double that amount. They sell for $4 per hundred now, but in the winter when they are scarce they sometimes bring $17 or $18. They are common here, and can be caught in the neighboring rivers, but out West they are scarce and highly prized.

EPISCOPALIANISM.

Third and Last Day's Session of the Diocesan Convention.

The Motion to Allow Lady Members of the Church to Vote Defeated.

A Conditional Division of the State Into Three Bishoprics.

The Diocesan Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by Bishop McLaren.

The elections were continued, and the following was the result:

Provisional Delegates to the General Convention—The Rev. Dr. Corbyn, the Rev. F. M. Gregg, the Rev. D. W. Dresser, the Rev. M. Holcomb, F. H. Winston, Henry Candee, William F. Whitehouse, D. W. Page.

Board of Missions—The Rev. March Chase, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, the Rev. T. M. Benedict, H. H. Candee, R. P. Johnson, and S. M. Etter.

Trustees of General Theological Seminary—The Rev. T. M. Benedict, the Rev. G. F. Cushman, the Rev. J. H. Knowles, the Rev. Clinton Locke, C. R. Larrabee, L. B. Otis, W. F. Whitehouse, Alexander H. Ewing.

Dr. Chase, from the Committee on Legislation, reported in favor of changing the constitution so as to make the election of deputies to the General Convention occur early in the Convention, immediately preceding the General Convention.

As to extending the right of suffrage to women in parochial affairs, the Committee reported adversely, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The first part of the report was concurred in.

The second provoked some discussion.

Col. Harlow spoke in favor of the ladies, saying that he could not carry on the work in his church without their aid. He did not believe they should be restricted in their right to build up the Kingdom of Christ, or in the government of the church property.

The Rev. C. B. Stout said in many of the States the women were allowed to vote as proposed. He was decidedly in favor of it, and hoped all would stand up for the best part of the creation and the best members of the Church.

Mr. Asbury was in favor of the women, because he had married one and had a daughter. [Laughter.]

Dr. Locke moved that the subject be laid on the table.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Perse moved as an amendment to strike out the word "male" from the canon.

Mr. Kinney said, woman being the equal of man, he believed it would improve the moral and religious condition of almost every parish if they came in and voted for the vestry. He did not believe they would vote as their husbands did.

The Rev. H. G. Perry deprecated hasty action. This change might require the rearrangement of the entire canon, so as to avoid the possibility of a few families having an overweening voice in an election. The matter should be seriously considered.

Canon Knowles said it was heretical and uncatholic to separate men from women in the work of the Church. Man represented humanity, and not his own sex. The idea of giving women a vote belonged to a lower plane of spiritual perception than that which prevailed in the Church. Every true woman would remain in that lovely obscurity which the true soul alone could appreciate, and in which they could do better work than by entering into church politics. Woman's place was

AT HOME RAISING BABIES

for the glory of God, and not in a vestry meeting pulling wires.

Col. Harlow did not believe the Canon was a married man, or ever expected to be. [Laughter.] He was astonished at such doctrines,—astonished that the women should be put down with the working cattle. If the Convention had at heart the growth of the Church, it would give them the right asked for.

The Rev. Mr. Goodhue, in view of the fact that this was an innovation, and the matter should receive the consideration which its importance demanded, moved that it be laid over for one year.

The Rev. Mr. Harris moved as an amendment that it be laid on the table.

The amendment was agreed to,—ayes, 57; noes, 32.

Col. Harlow replied that it was pretty hard to submit, but of course he would have to do so. [Laughter.]

The Committee on Finance reported that they had found the accounts of Treasurer Larrabee correct.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the Layman's Relief Society, and also the report of the Secretary of said Society, reported that in their judgment any particular plan for the relief of the families of deceased clergymen demanded the earnest consideration of the Church. The clergymen and laymen were all interested in some plan for providing for the dependents of the faithful ministers who had in faithfulness served the Church. Having examined the constitution and by-laws of the Layman's Relief Society, the Committee offered a set of resolutions requesting "the officers of the Layman's Relief Society to appoint an agent to call upon the people of the diocese and create an interest in the object of the Society, and solicit members for the same, the appointment of said agent to be subject to the approval of the Bishop; that the clergy be requested to call the special attention of their congregations to that portion of the Bishop's address which refers to this subject, and co-operate with the agent in increasing the membership of the Society."

GIVING NOTICE.

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan offered the following:

Resolved, That clerical and lay members of the Convention of this diocese who propose, either individually or in Committee, bringing forward measures of importance to the well-being of the Church, or in any way affecting its worship, discipline, legislation, missionary work, or territorial subdivision, shall send written copies of such measures to the Secretary at least six weeks before the meeting of the Convention, and that the Secretary cause the same to be printed immediately in a circular and furnished to the clergy of the diocese.

This resolution shall not be interpreted as forbidding the introduction of new business during the session of the Convention.

It had seemed to him and a good many others for some time that important measures such as those indicated in the resolution should not be brought forward at the last moment of the Convention, when there was an absolute impossibility of giving them the thought and consideration that they demanded.

Dr. Cushman favored the resolution, thinking it important that notice should be had of resolutions and measures which affected the interests of the Church. He alluded to the question of the division of the diocese by way of illustration, saying that this was the third day of the session, yet there had not been a word from the Committee appointed a year ago.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

It was then adopted.

Col. Harlow, by permission, made a few remarks about the Laymen's Relief Society, urging the clergymen to work up an interest in it.

Dr. Sullivan did not think the clergy should advocate the claims of their families. He also thought the name of the Society was misleading, and should be changed.

After a recess of half an hour,

Mr. H. C. Ranney offered a resolution appropriating $250 to reimburse the Bishop for expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance, and they subsequently reported in favor of its adoption, and their report was concurred in.

The Bishop returned thanks, and pledged $100 for the Diocesan Missions.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

Dr. Chase submitted the following:

The Committee on the Division of the Diocese respectfully report that they have had several meetings, in which the subject intrusted to them has been fully discussed, and that various propositions for the erection of new dioceses have been entertained. But your Committee have been unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, and are not prepared to report and recommend any specific course of action. They therefore beg to relegate the whole subject to the Convention for consideration and further action.

The Committee, to whom also that portion of the Bishop's address relating to the provincial system was referred, recommend that the same be referred to a special committee.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Springfield, offered the following:

WHEREAS, No report has been made by the Committee on the Division of the Diocese, to whom also was referred so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the provincial system; and

WHEREAS, The subject of division has been fully discussed, both in and out of convention, and the question now being simply one of ways and means, involving a compliance with Art. V. of the Constitution, relating to a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate; and

WHEREAS, The parishes of St. John and the Good Shepherd, of Quincy, have expressed a desire that Quincy shall be made a See City; and

WHEREAS, This action has been taken in good faith, thus guaranteeing a support for the Bishop; and

WHEREAS, There would seem to be great unanimity of opinion as to the propriety of erecting a new diocese whose dividing line on the east shall be the Illinois River, and the western boundary-line of LaSalle County, and on the north the southern line of Whiteside and Lee Counties, embracing seventeen counties and the parts of Putnam and Marshal Counties lying west of the Illinois River, the whole containing an aggregate population of over 500,000, twenty-two parishes, seven missions, fifteen clergymen, ten of whom have been canonically settled for one year, two collegiate institutions (St. Mary's Hall, at Knoxville, and Jubilee College, at Robin's Nest), and the Lindsey Church Home, at Quincy; and

WHEREAS, This proposed new diocese embraces a territory homogeneous as to its people, as to its network of railroads, and as to its commercial and social relations; and

WHEREAS, The offer of the church in Quincy would seem to be a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention hereby consents to the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the present Diocese of Illinois, to be composed of that part of said diocese lying west of the Illinois River and LaSalle County and south of the Counties of Whiteside and Lee; and

WHEREAS, A movement has been inaugurated in Southern and Central Illinois as expressed at a public delegate meeting held at Springfield Aug. 21, 1877, in a resolution addressed to the Bishop requesting the Committee on Division to report in favor of a new diocese embracing all that part of the present Diocese of Illinois lying south of the Counties of Woodford, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois, and east of the Illinois River, embracing an aggregate population of 1,150,000, nineteen parishes, sixteen missions, eighteen clergymen, thirteen of whom have been canonically settled for one year, and about 1,600 communicants; and

WHEREAS, At said meeting it was decided by resolution that an adequate support for the Episcopate could be raised by annual assessments, $2,000 having been secured in the form of parochial and personal pledges, one parish having pledged the sum of $500, another $300, and still another $250; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention likewise consents to the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the present Diocese of Illinois, to be composed of all that part of the State of Illinois lying south of the Counties of Woodford, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois, and east of the Illinois River.

Resolved, That, if the Bishop gives his consent to the formation of such new dioceses, the General Convention be and is hereby requested to consent to the erection of the same.

Resolved, That two committees, consisting of five each, two clergymen and three laymen, residing respectively within the bounds of the proposed new jurisdictions, be appointed by this Convention to put in safe form and to increase if possible parochial and personal pledges in view of complying strictly with Art. 5 of the Constitution of the General Convention, said pledges to be submitted before the meeting of the General Convention to the Bishop for his approval; and

WHEREAS, By a reference to Canon 8, Title 3, it is observed that the law authorizing the formation of a federate convention or council of the dioceses within any State is such that the Dioceses of Illinois may at once enter into federate relations for such purposes as the common interests of the church within the State may require; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that, in the event of the erection of said dioceses, all should be placed at once in provincial relations by the adoption of necessary articles of confederation.

THE REV. MR. GREGG

said the matter of division had been pending seven years. They had been slow, cautious, and conservative. The question of a compliance with the constitutional provision regarding the support of the Episcopate was *the* question. Quincy had given her pledge, and the southern part of the State should be given an opportunity to show the means could be raised. In referring to the legislation upon the subject, he said the action of the General Convention showed that the clause in Article 5 of the Constitution did not mean endowment, or parochial, or personal pledges. The Quincy proposition was a new one in the Church history, and he was inclined to believe that the General Convention would promptly accept it. Increased Episcopal supervision was certainly needed in this State.

The Rev. Mr. Dresser supported the division, believing that the increase of the Episcopate was essential to the growth of the Church. Some said "wait." They had waited, and were tired of waiting. It should not be imagined that they wanted to be separated from the old diocese; they did not want to sever old ties.

Mr. Ashbury said that Quincy would support a Bishop. Everybody there wanted him. Men of other denominations had patted him on the back and said, "Give us the Bishop."

Dr. Cushman made a few remarks illustrating the points that no division of the diocese, however small, could be too small, and that however many times the Diocese of Illinois was divided there ought to be no question raised of the possibility of the several dioceses providing a support for their Bishops. He referred to the case of Rhode Island. The Bishop of that Diocese could go through it cornerwise in an hour and a half, and it had quadrupled in the last generation. It was time to put aside the old English traditions, adopted at the time of the Revolution, when not being able to give Bishop's money they gave them land. [Laughter.]

The Rev. Mr. Phillips said the churches in the southern part of the State were suffering for want of more Episcopal supervision,—more than the Bishop could now give it.

Mr. Parker spoke in favor of the division, saying that Quincy rested her case on its merits. To his mind it would be a great blunder to let three years more go by without action.

Some further discussion took place, in which the Rev. Mr. Easter, L. B. Otis, S. C. Judd, the Rev. H. G. Perry, and others took part. All favored *a* division, though two or three qualified their indorsement by saying if the provision for the

SUPPORT OF THE EPISCOPATE

were ample in the three dioceses, for the question was asked, what would be the condition of Chicago if the State was cut up and the revenues divided as well as the territory?

Dr. Sullivan said the actual condition of things, in his view, favored only the formation of one new Diocese. But he was not prepared to vote intelligently because he had not the needed information. He created a sensation by questioning the ability of the Quincy churches to support a Bishop.

The first two resolutions were adopted by one vote, Dr. Sullivan alone voting in the negative. The others were also adopted, Dr. Sullivan still voting as before all by himself.

Mr. F. H. Winston offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the proposed division of the present Diocese of Illinois, and the erection of one or more additional dioceses out of the territory now occupied by the single diocese, a committee consisting of two clergymen and three laymen, residing in the territory which shall remain after such new dioceses are created, shall be appointed by the Chair, who shall consider and report to the Bishop the ways and means for the proper support of the Episcopate in such territory.

The Bishop announced as the Committees called for by the resolutions the following, saying he would appoint the Chicago Committee hereafter:

Springfield District—The Revs. Gregg and Dresser, and H. H. Candee, R. P. Johnson, and Henry Stryker, Jr.

Quincy District—Drs. Corbyn and Larrabee, and Messrs. Kent, Williamson, and Parker.

The following Committees were also announced:

On the Sin of Drunkenness—The Rev. E. Sullivan, the Rev. Francis Mansfield, D. S. Philipps, W. M. Tilden, Isaac N. Arnold, and J. S. Quick.

Provincial System—Drs. Chase, Harris, Locke, and Corbyn, and Messrs. Edsall, Judd, Otis, and Treat.

After a few closing remarks by the Bishop and the customary religious exercises, the Convention adjourned until the third Tuesday in May, 1878.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—A cattle plague, thought to be a species of the Texas fever, has broken out among cattle in the surrounding country. Texas cattle this year are covered with ticks of two varieties, the bite of which is poisonous to the blood. Many cattle are dying daily. Several cases of children having been poisoned by drinking of infected milk has already come to the notice of the city physicians. Beef is affected by the disease, but can easily be detected by experts. The disease is said to be very infectious. A veterinary surgeon who has treated about forty cases says the symptoms with milch cows are first a falling off of about half the yield of milk, then bloody passages of urine, and in a few hours death. He recommends as treatment to wash the animal in a lotion, which acts as a disinfectant for the ticks and an antidote for the poison.

The Commercial Outlook at the South.

Boston Post.

The Southern journals canvass carefully the commercial outlook each year, and the 1st of September is the time when they give the public their reports, as that is the date that marks the beginning of the cotton trade in the new crop. The exhibits of New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah and Memphis furnish figures for a very comprehensive estimate of the present industrial condition of the South. These annual reviews include not only the chief staple, cotton, but sugar, rice, tobacco, and all the articles that enter into Southern commerce. The cotton trade for the last year shows a decline, owing to a somewhat shorter crop than in the year which preceded, but the statistics in regard to other articles show decided improvement. Fruits, vegetables, poultry, and eggs, have been raised in excess of the home demand and shipped North, while there has also been a commendable attempt to furnish the home supply of breadstuffs and provisions. While more enterprise has been shown in the cultivation of the cereals, there has been no relaxation of effort in regard to the staples, cotton, sugar, and rice. The present season also promises unexampled prosperity to planters. The Louisiana cotton crop will probably reach 650,000 bales, the sugar 200,000 hogsheads, molasses 300,000 barrels, and rice 150,000 barrels. The people are filled with hopefulness, which truly seems to have a substantial basis.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

Flight of the Mayor of Burlington, Ia.—Startling Developments in the Bank and School Accounts.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 12.—The mysterious disappearance from the city of Mayor Parsons has developed into one of those astounding sensations which have become so lamentably frequent of late, and which carry in their train a long series of heart-aches, shattered hopes, and desolation, the smallest proportion of which are borne by the one through whose grievous errors they are occasioned. It is not at all extravagant to say that last Saturday no man in Burlington stood higher in the estimation of the business men of the city than the Hon. A. W. Parsons, Mayor of the city. For many years he had occupied the position of Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, and was highly esteemed by the officers of the institution, to which his personal influence and connections brought no small share of patronage. He was also for a long time Secretary of a mutual building and loan association, the intricate and voluminous accounts of which he kept with perfect satisfaction to the association, who only allowed him to escape the Secretary's office by making him their President. Mr. Parsons has also for a number of years been honored with a position as a member of the City School Board, of which he was made and still is Treasurer. Two years ago he was elected Mayor of the city, being the only candidate put in nomination, although the other offices were contested with unusual warmth. It may perhaps be said that, although Mr. Parsons was elected without opposition, his nomination was the work of the Democratic Club, and his administration, so far as politics is concerned in the City Government, has been noticeably a Democratic administration.

Mr. Parsons is now a fugitive from justice, leaving a city that has honored him with so many trusts, a devoted family, and a large circle of relatives to mourn the downfall of a man who had been given every inducement to maintain the strictest probity.

Last Saturday he indited his resignation as Mayor, and departed no one knows when or whither. Very little notice was taken of his absence until his resignation was produced in the Council Chamber Monday night. Tuesday the air was full of rumors, which can only be substantiated or disproved by time and investigation. He is believed to be a defaulter to the Merchants' National Bank in the sum of $50,000,—a sum which the bank is abundantly able to lose, and which will only produce a temporary inconvenience there, and the stockholders outside of the bank assets are men of wealth and financial ability. The *Hawkeye* of this morning states, however, that there is probably a heavy deficit in the school moneys, of which Mr. Parsons was the custodian, and which had accumulated in large sums in his hands, the district being wealthy and out of debt. So large were the accumulations that, notwithstanding expensive additions and improvements were contemplated to buildings and grounds, at the meeting last spring it was resolved to levy no school-tax this year, there being sufficient funds on hand, as shown by the reports, to carry the district through the year without disturbing any permanently-invested funds. The amount of the deficit here is not stated, and it is alleged that it is fully secured by the bond of the Treasurer.

Of course there are also stories afloat concerning the Loan Association, but there is nothing stated positively concerning this, and there is probably no truth in the stories. As President of the Association he has no control of its money.

IN MUNICIPAL MATTERS

nothing certain has developed itself, but stories will be told. The struggle for the office of City Auditor, to fill a short unexpired term, has been solely a political fight, and has been pressed by the Republican claimant, sustained by the City Council, with determined pertinacity. It has been met by the Mayor, City Solicitor, Treasurer, and a minority of the Council on behalf of the Democrats with a doggedness not called for by the value of the office, unless, as has been intimated from time time, there was a powerful motive hidden. The Democratic claimant got possession of the office, and still holds it, but the Circuit Court decided against him, and rendered a decision that but too plainly shows there is no chance for him in any court. By virtue of an appeal, he continues to hold the keys and books of the office, as has been stated in THE TRIBUNE. It is intimated, and of course is only entitled to mention here by virtue of the other known facts, that an examination of the city books by some one not in the ring would disclose irregularities, if nothing worse, and there is no doubt that the bitterness of the struggle which now promises a much speedier final solution than was at first anticipated has done much to precipitate the culmination of the difficulties and entanglements on the Mayor. While the contrary is feared, it is hoped that an examination of the books of the city will disclose no damaging irregularities.

Where Parsons is, no one knows. It is said that he is Eastward, and every effort is being made to intercept him. He has just purchased a comfortable residence on North Hill, into which he removed some two months ago. His defection causes more sorrow than indignation, and is the more unaccountable from the fact that he has never been addicted to extravagant or questionable habits. Temperate, frugal, industrious, unostentatious, living always moderately and modestly, there is a deep mystery surrounding the causes and the manner of his lamentable betrayal of his trusts and consequent discovery and flight.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

American versus English Cottons.

Manchester (Eng.) Courier.

The report of Mr. Plunkett, the British Consul at New York, on the commerce of the United States in the year 1876, contains some particulars of importance to British manufacturers of "cotton goods." The statistics arranged by the Commercial Bureau at Washington prove beyond all question that the United States are year by year increasing their exportation of cotton manufactures to England and Scotland, and that the British exportation to the United States has, pari passu, declined. Mr. Consul Booker, writing from San Francisco, says: "The American manufactures of cotton, being intrinsically cheaper than British fabrics, are at present exported to Europe in very large quantities." The testimony of our Consuls at many other places is similar. The official statement published by the Bureau of Statistics shows the startling fact that, while the cotton goods exported in 1873 were valued at $2,840,248 in gold, they reached last year the value of $9,161,577 in gold. On the other hand, in the calendar year 1872, the United States purchased manufactured cotton of all kinds to the value of $33,357,469, while last year the value of our exports was but $10,794,431, or little more than half. The Americans are not only supplanting us in their market, but are competing with us in our own. Not alone to the port of Liverpool do the energetic Americans push their goods, but they meet us at the ports of our colonies and dependencies. Thus, while they sent to Liverpool goods worth $2,468,179 gold, they exported to Glasgow the worth of $49,954; to Nova Scotia of $550,000; to Quebec, Ontario, etc., of $245,773; to British Columbia, $23,086; to Newfoundland of $23,657; to the British West Indies, $139,555; to British Guinea, $14,884; to the British East Indies of $75,567; to Hong Kong of $64,943; and to British possessions in Africa of $33,991.

Thus American competition meets us everywhere, and must, in some degree at least, beat us, seeing that the exportation of these goods has been regularly and steadily increasing from year to year since 1872. The possibility of a very active and growing competition with England in her own possessions is no longer a chimerical view on the part of American manufacturers; it is a positive matter of fact. The principle upon which the manufacturers act at present is candidly set forth by themselves. The trade at this time, they say, is, and must be for a while, competitive in price as in other respects, just as in the trade now in fresh American beef, which, after paying the cost of a special cargo, can be sold in Liverpool in steaks cheaper than it can be bought in similar shape up town in New York. A margin of profit must be sacrificed to "make trade," but the trade once secured, the larger profits will ensue. This is undoubtedly a naive admission that the Americans are actually selling for no profit, and possibly at a loss, to drive us out of the market. Then the consumer will suffer. There will be a good many bankruptcies in New York, we venture to think, before that catastrophe arrives.

But it is also stated that American cotton goods sent to Liverpool and Glasgow are principally for colonial account, and not for home sale in England. The reason given for the preference of American to British cottons in the colonies deserves the serious consideration of manufacturers. The Americans allege, much to our surprise, that "the greater instinct of neatness which the habits of colonial life encourage, and the superior taste which a freer life nearer to nature develops, gains a preference for American patterns as well as goods; for the former, because of their superior beauty and finish, while that for the latter is given to their lasting qualities. The British print does not wash as well as ours, owing to the quantity of sizing put into it, while John Bull, as a manufacturer, is equally indifferent in respect to that quality in goods made for a foreign market as he is to the æstheticism which, in a crude state, cries out against gaudy colors, although its untutored preference yet reaches out to plain yellow and red." We cannot decide upon the æsthetic tastes of colonists, or of the superior taste which the freedom of colonial life engenders. We suspected it was the other way.

But we can, from experience, state that the American manufacturers are quite correct in stating that an enormous quantity of paste or sizing is put into the fabric of cotton cloths by our manufacturers. Cloths which seem to be as thick as a board, become as limp as damp tissue paper once they are wetted. The Chinese found out the British art and mystery of "thickening" several years ago, and they now prefer their coarse, rough, but durable cotton cloths to ours. The same may be said of purchasers in the Indian market. These are extending their own cotton manufactures rapidly, and very many natives prefer the fabric of the Indian mills, not through a spirit of patriotism, but simply because their own manufactures consist of cotton alone, without plaster of Paris, or a thick dash of size. Of course plaster of Paris and paste, or size, is cheaper than raw cotton, low as the price is, and manufacturers who persist in using this stiffness may make money for a time. But, as the Americans write, "there is more in this than John Bull thinks, and he may find it to be the very means of losing a part of a very profitable trade. Thus we have solid ground for encouragement in regard to our [the American] export trade in cotton cloths. We are now able to manufacture cheaper than ever before, and with every appearance of a satisfactory labor-market [that is, cheap labor] for some time to come, we may hope to continue manufacturing at such figures as will enable us to push our competition into every channel of active consumption under favorable circumstances."

The official statistics prove that the Americans are actually manufacturing cotton goods far cheaper than they ever did before. The following suggestive table will show what they have done in reducing the cost of production:

Summary of the prices of staple goods for the year 1865 and since 1873 (the year of the panic) to the close of 1876:

	1865.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Sheetings......	$ 50	$14	$12	$11	$ 9½	$ 9
Cottons........	85	21	16	15½	13	12¼
Merrimac F prints........	30	12½	11	10	8¾	8¼
Spool cotton...	140	70	70	70	67½	65
Corset jeans...	35	13	11	10½	10	9
N. Y. Mills....	65	19	19	15	13¼	13

These figures tell their own tale, and need no further comment from us. Considering that for generations Great Britain supplied all the markets of the known world with cotton manufactured goods, and possessed an absolute monopoly of the trade, it is not pleasant to discover, on reliable authority, that one-third of the total weekly exports of cotton goods goes from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow, while South America comes next in the order of buyers, the balance being shared between the West Indies and Canada. The removal of a trifling duty upon Manchester goods imported into India will not recover the trade which has been lost with America alone.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

Judge Rogers yesterday decided the petition of Louis Heinz for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Trade to restore him to membership again. He was expelled several months ago on complaint of Halley, Enston & Allen for not paying a loss on a grain contract, and subsequently filed a petition for mandamus, alleging that the claim for non-payment of which he had been expelled was illegal and based on a gambling contract.

Judge Rogers held that the facts were similar to those in the case of The People ex rel. Rice vs. The Board of Trade, reported in 80 Illinois Reports, p. 134, and that this present case must be governed by that. He therefore overruled the demurrer to the answer and dismissed the petition. An appeal was taken.

DIVORCES.

Albert P. Kadison filed a bill yesterday against Rachel Y. Kadison, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

And Elizabeth C. McGowan asks for a divorce from her husband, Robert C. McGowan, on the same ground.

Judge Moore granted the following decrees of divorce yesterday: H. D. Garrison, from Bulsina L. Garrison, for desertion and adultery; H. Witt from J. Witt, on the ground of cruelty and desertion; and Ann E. Keorner, from Charles F. Keorner, for cruelty and drunkenness.

ITEMS.

Judge McAllister will be in court Monday next, and will hear the following cases: Term Nos. 262, McKittrick vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and 351, Sloan vs. Pennsylvania Company.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Smith Enslee, of Ohio, began a suit yesterday against the Township of Ohio to recover $1,200.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

By the urgent request of his creditors, Harry L. Salisbury yesterday very unwillingly went into bankruptcy. The petitioning creditors are Best, Russell & Co., who claim he owes them $775.27, and J. C. Pardridge & Co. on a note for $600, and they charge him with suspension of payment of his commercial paper. A rule to show cause Sept. 18 was issued.

The bids for the stock of Hilger & Faxon were opened yesterday by Mr. R. E. Jenkins, the Assignee. The lowest bid was 20 per cent on the inventory price of $55,000, and the highest was 63¼ cash. The highest bid was that of B. P. Hutchinson, and it was accepted immediately and approved by the Court.

R. E. Jenkins and C. Norman Fay were appointed Assignees of the iron firm of A. B. Meeker & Co., the bonds being fixed at $25,000.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of Mosher Bros.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

E. F. Dorr, for the use of G. W. Parker, began a suit for $5,000 damages against the Village of Hyde Park.

J. B. De Nayer commenced an action in trespass for $5,000 damages against the Burlington & Missouri Railroad.

Bertha Schulz brought suit for $2,500 against the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Nelson and Edgar S. DeGolyer commenced an action in trespass against Eben Danford and William H. Watson, claiming $5,000 damages.

The People, for the use of M. M. Smith, began a suit in debt against Emil Dietzsch, Franz Arnold, Theodore Schultz, and Frederick Baumann, to recover $1,000 damages.

Nelson and Edgar S. DeGolyer brought suit in debt for $2,083 against Eben Danforth and Willis Danforth.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—27, 28, 31, 33 to 39, 41 to 43, and 44 to 50, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—150 to 154, 157 to 165, 167, 168, 170, 171, 174 and 175, inclusive. No. 148 (Godfrey vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad) on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—30, 32, 33. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motions.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. E. Kent et al. vs. William Dennison, $551.50.—P. H. Walsh vs. Elizabeth Scrofield, $821.76.—Charles Langhoff vs. William and Heinrich Bischoff, $590.86.

JUDGE GARY—Elizabeth Fisher vs. Carl and William Wagner; verdict, $75, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Thomas Finnegan vs. Michael Bailey, $200.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Supreme Court met pursuant to adjournment; present, the full bench. The following proceedings were had:

No. 3. Rehearing Docket—Mendel vs. Kimball et al.; motion denied.

No. 588. Creighton vs. Sanders; motion overruled.

No. 560. Pierce vs. McClallan; writ awarded and supersedeas ordered on a bond of $2,000 with surety.

No. 1. Rehearing Docket—Niles vs. Andrews; rehearing denied.

No. 448. Holbrook vs. Coney; rule to reply in ten days.

No. 449. Holbrook vs. Brenner; same order.

No. 450. Holbrook vs. Nichol; same order.

No. 140. Patterson vs. Cable; rule to reply in six days.

No. 29. The Racine & Mississippi Railway Company vs. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company; leave granted to appellant to withdraw briefs and to file new briefs.

No. 4. Rehearing Docket—Cline vs. White; motion denied, and cause stricken from the docket.

No. 6. Rehearing Docket—Fagen vs. The City of Chicago; petition denied.

No. 243. Windett vs. The People; affirmed as per stipulation on file.

No. 748. Sharp vs. McIntire; suggestion of death of the appellant, and motion to substitute legal representatives.

No. 12. Rehearing Docket—Hawks vs. Jennings; motion to have the petition allowed and judgment affirmed, as per stipulation on file.

No. 238. Follansbee vs. The People; suggestion of diminution of the record, and leave to file amendment thereto.

No. 793. Broad vs. Meachen; motion to dismiss the appeal.

No. 794. Bailey vs. Davenberger; same motion.

No. 5. Rehearing Docket—Johnson vs. Con Kettler; motion to dismiss the petition.

No. 674. Fox vs. Race; appeal dismissed, with $5 damages for delay.

No. 464. England vs. Selby; motion to dismiss the appeal.

No. 553. The Chicago & Southern Railway Company vs. Lowenthal; motion for rule on the plaintiff in error to assign errors by Sept. 20, 1877.

No. 97. Kyle vs. Logan; motion to dismiss the appeal.

No. 663. Perrin vs. Babcock; same motion.

No. 414. Dunham vs. the South Park Commissioners; suggestion of diminution, and leave to file additional record; motion for rule to show cause why.

No. 20. Allen vs. Peterson; suggestion of diminution, and leave to file amendment to the record.

No. 485. Pfirshing vs. Falch; motion to dismiss the appeal.

No. 684. O'Neil vs. Sherwin; appeal dismissed, with $5 damages.

No. 685. Raymond vs. Rickard; same order, with $5 damages.

No. 686. Mayor vs. McBeen; same order, with $5 damages.

No. 687. Gray vs. Bouton; same order, with $10 damages.

No. 109. Dinet vs. Pfirsching; motion for leave to plead, and for continuance.

No. 10. People's Docket—Brown vs. The People; motion for leave to file brief.

No. 21. Hinninger vs. Hasbor; cause dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff in error.

THE WESTERN UNION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company met to-day, and the Executive Committee presented a report for the quarter ending Sept. 30: The surplus July 1, $75,005; net profits for the quarter ending Sept. 30, $792,100; total, $867,185. The quarter's interest on the bonded debt is $112,000. The quarter's proportion of the sinking fund $20,000, leaving a balance of $735,185. From this is deducted and divided 1½ per cent in capital stock outstanding, which requires $525,925, leaving a surplus of $209,261. A dividend of 1½ per cent was declared, payable to stockholders on the 15th of October, and the annual meeting of the stockholders fixed to be held on Oct. 10.

The Emperor of Austria.

London Examiner.

During the visit of the two Emperors to Ischl, a young lady from Brunswick determined to present the Emperor William with a costly bouquet. After waiting three hours by the steps of the Hotel Elizabeth, the Emperor at last appeared; but, her courage failing her at the last moment, she begged a Prussian officer accompanying him to present her bouquet to the Emperor. The officer at once complied, gave the Emperor the present, and returned to express his Majesty's thanks to the fair donor, who was rather surprised to see this Prussian officer then enter the Emperor's carriage and take a seat beside him. On asking who he was, she discovered that it was the Emperor of Austria in Prussian uniform.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—BEING IN BAD HEALTH AND UNable to enjoy recreation heretofore indulged in, I will sell at a great bargain, at private sale, my entire stud of trotting and carriage horses, among which may be mentioned:

One pair of matched jet-black carriage horses, perfectly gentle and safe for a child to handle, one 6 and one 7 years old. Both sired by same horse—Morgan and lady Bellfontaine stock. Will drive either single or double.

One full-blooded Ethan Allen gentleman's roadster. Has been well handled and is very speedy, containing more horse to the square inch than any horse I have ever known.

One 5-year-old pacing mare of Black Hawk and St. Lawrence extraction. Will single foot under saddle; with careful and judicious handling can be broke to trot. She is a great favorite and shows a whirlwind of speed.

Will also sell single and new double harness, top buggy (best make) with pole, new road wagon, new cutter (made to order for trotting) very roomy and high, together with whips, robes, blankets, etc.

I will sell very cheap for cash, much less than I have been offered and refused on several occasions.

Parties desiring to purchase can investigate for themselves by calling at my stable, rear of 429 South Park-av., just south of George B. Manser's trotting stables, or address "R. J. G." Journal job office.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTY HORSES, CONSISTing of draft and driving horses, and a few trotters; 4 top and 2 open buggies; 2 phaetons, almost new; 4 new top grocery wagons; 1 second-hand top and 2 open delivery wagons; 1 new farm wagon; also a lot of single and double harnesses, at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st., Saturday, Sept. 15, commencing at 10 a. m. Stock always on hand at private sale.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF four nice business mares for $45, and a sound 10-year-old worker for $35, and a fine business buggy for $35. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-av.

ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE TO dispose of at a bargain for cash may address O 74, Tribune office.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION YARD, 271 WEST Twelfth-st.—75 young work horses from Monee, Ill., to be sold to-day; also buggy horses, buggies, and harness.

DOWN WITH THE PRICE OF PHAETON BUGgies and all kinds of carriages. Special bargains. Call and see H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabash-av., near Exposition.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER BEING SICK —2 horses; one is 5 years old, the other 6; the bay one when 4 years old trotted in 2:47½; having every reason to believe with a little handling will be very fast; also black horse, 16 hands high; is a very good family or business horse; are both warranted, and stand without hitching; also an end-spring top buggy, made by R. M. Styvers, New York, and one good business, square-box, top buggy, to sell very reasonably, together or separate; 3 days' trial given; no horse-jockey need apply. At 518 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH ROAD-MARE, 6 years old, sound, and speedy, perfectly kind; sold for no fault; also, a nearly-new top-buggy, Willet's make, and fine set of harness; will sell together or separate. Can be seen at HARVEY EDGERTON'S Livery Stable, 39 Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—END-SPRING AND side-bar top buggies, road wagons, new and second-hand phaetons, at 44 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, phaetons, sulky, and six-seated carriage—fit for family or livery. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—100 ACRES OF LAND, TWO GOOD high and dry lots in Homewood, for sound work-horses, harness, and wagons. H. MORE, 531 Warren-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND AT REASONAble prices at the Union Furniture Company's warerooms, 503 West Madison-st. Payments to suit purchasers.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, COMFORTABLE EASY chairs, nice lounge, etc.; give price. O 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD: MUST be cheap for cash. Address M 31, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment; also houses and lots suitable for all classes. D. W. KEAN, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE IN SPLENDID LOCAtion; will be sold low if sale can be consummated immediately. Address O 69, Tribune office.

FORECLOSURE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE—Stock of drugs, patent medicines, fancy goods, store furniture, etc.; a complete and stylish drug-store, situated in the best place in Peawaukee, Waukesha County, Wis.; will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 3 p. m.; no opposition, the nearest drug store being 12 miles west or 6 miles south. For further particulars write to CHARLES I. ENGEL, Pewaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, 180 EAST Randolph-st. Cheap for cash, or trade for real estate. BURCKY & BERLIN.

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE—ONE OF THE largest, most productive, and highly improved sugar plantations in Louisiana is offered for sale, with present crop, and everything complete; the present owner's health and age the cause of sale. For particulars address HENRY WARE, Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish, La., or JAMES A. WARE, P.-O. Box 2764, New Orleans, La.

TO BUTCHERS—A FIRST-RATE STALL, ICE-BOX, and utensils in trade at a low rent. Apply at market 71 East Adams-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEPT. 8, ON THE 5 O'CLOCK EXPRESS, between Chicago and Highland Park, a pocketbook containing $80 in money and valuable papers. If finder will return the papers no questions will be asked, and the money may be kept. Address CAPT. GEO. HAMMER, Highland Park, Ill.

LOST—AT THE HYDE PARK HOTEL FIRE, A gold watch and chain; locket and ring attached to chain. A reward of $25 will be given and no questions asked if returned to NORTON & CO.'S office, 162 Washington-st.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF THIRTY-THIRDst. and Prairie-av., Thursday morning, a gray parrott, with red tail. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 1479 Indiana-av.

LOST—IN GOING FROM 436 MICHIGAN-AV. UP Thirteenth-st. to Indiana-av., a pocketbook with money. Finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing it to 436 Michigan-av.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF Monday, Sept. 10, from lot on Hyde Park-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., a medium-sized bay horse, with dark points, about 7 years old, a little lame in right fore leg or shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for information which will lead to his recovery. A. J. HOWELL, 155 State-st.

STOLEN—FROM REAR OF 308 WEST JACKSONst., black-and-tan dog; weight 7 or 8 pounds. Liberal reward that will lead to his discovery. ED. LEADINGHAM.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

A STORAGE WAREHOUSE UNEQUALED IN EVery way for the reception of household and other goods. 202 to 206 Randolph-st. Advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; liberal advances at legal rates; free insurance; safety vaults for valuable goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME ON THE SOUTH Side in a good location, consisting of a 2-story and basement marble-front house, containing 10 rooms, with lot 21x110 on a paved street, for $3,000 cash, which is less than the house cost. Apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT, 25x175, FRONTING Central Park, for $700 cash; also a lot on Thirty-seventh-st. for $500—$250 cash, on the balance 2 years' time will be given; I want to leave the city. H. MORE, 531 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THREE days—26 feet on Michigan-av., near Congress-st. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 100 FEET ON WABASH-AV. OR State-st., north of and near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, for $700 a lot, half cash. J. H. KOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—$5,650—12-ROOM TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling; all modern improvements, brick barn, and lot 22x125, on Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—THE BEST SAVINGS bank—$100 will buy a choice lot two blocks from depot, $125 one block from depot, and $150 the very choicest lots one block from depot—$15 cash down and $5 per month until paid. The most accessible, most beautiful and healthful suburb near Chicago; the lowest fares; three colleges, and good public schools. Free ride to see the property. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE FRAME house, lot 47 feet, a corner, Hyde Park, near depot; offered very cheap; incumbrance three years to run. O 61, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD DWELLING HOUSE. Must be cheap. Prefer east of Clark and south of Lincoln Park. Describe fully and give price. Address O 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NOT TO EXCEED $5,000, east of Clark-st., north of Michigan, and south of Lincoln Park, or west of Green, north of Van Buren, and south of Lake-sts. Address O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST FARM FOR MILK BUSINESS, Chicago market; 10 to 100 acres; $1,000 cash, balance suburban or time. Address O 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, RENTING Agents, 239 West Madison-st.:

No. 9 Park-av., house, 12 rooms, and barn.
No. 410 West Jackson-st., 11 rooms, in nice order.
No. 17 South Ann-st., 7 rooms and barn.
No. 625 Carroll-av., cottage and barn.
No. 9 and 11 Milwaukee-av., 8 rooms each.
No. 218 West Randolph-st., 6 rooms, second floor.
No. 348 Carroll-av., 6 rooms, second floor.
No. 137 West Randolph-st., 7 rooms, second floor.
No. 8 South Green-st., house, 8 rooms.
No. 364 West Randolph-st., 13 rooms.
No. 69 Forest-av., 10 rooms, very low.
No. 285 West Jackson-st., 11 rooms, in fine order.
No. 42 South Ann-st., stone-front, 13 rooms, just the location for renting furnished rooms.
No. 789 West Adams-st., 8 rooms, suitable for two families.

We offer the above property to good parties at rentals to suit the times.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—ELEGANT THREE-story brick house, 778 Fulton-st.; in fine order. Apply at 780 Fulton-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—471 NORTH CLARK-ST., 9 ROOMS; near North Side street-car stables; very desirable location for boarding-house; house open for inspection. Apply to WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 332 INDIANA-ST.—FIRST-class house; in good repair. Apply next door, or to GEORGE C. NEWBERRY.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, CORNER INdiana and Franklin-sts., $20. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM; finest location in the city. 1 Park place, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH A large closet, with or without board; private family. 995 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 233 WEST MADISON-ST., 25X 70, Thompson's Block, business centre of the West Side; suitable for any good business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NATIONAL LIFE-Insurance Co. Building, 157 to 163 LaSalle-st. Apply to S. W. BUTLER, Agent, Room 17.

TO RENT—PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE 88 Washington-st. Good vault and light. FRED. L. FAKE.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A LARGE HOTEL WITH 50 ROOMS above first floor. On ground floor there is as follows: One large saloon with fixtures, large office, wash-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and outside shed, with a large piece of ground with it, in the rear of the hotel. It is in one of the best locations, opposite the Union Railroad depot, all finished in a first-class style, and partly newly built. It is for rent on reasonable terms. For any information address H. A. GEISE, banker, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, nice house six, to eight rooms; location pleasant; rent, $25. Rare chance to secure prompt pay and neat, careful tenants. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentleman and wife, west of Aberdeen-st., north of Harrison, and south of Kinzie-st. Address O 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the West Side, centrally located, for a small private party; modern improvements and sure pay. Address WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on South Side. Address SMITH, 441 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, without board, in the house of a strictly private family; South Side preferred. Address N 37, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A—MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, or upon good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR $20,000 TO $25,000 I WILL GIVE SECURITY, 7 per cent, and one-quarter profits in good-paying, established business, or special or active partnership; principals address, with place for interview. Address O 85, Tribune office.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS Bank books and all other savings bank books in cash, half money, and inside lots low for Fidelity books at par; money to loan on all kinds of good collaterals. Chicago Loan Company, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN—ANY SMALL SUM YOU want, on furniture, without removal, and other good securities. W. N. ALLEY, 162 Washington-st., Room 47.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $50,000 AT 7 PER CENT; smaller sums at 8 and 9. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—$700 OR $800 FOR FIVE YEARS; 10 per cent; no commission. Address O 59, Tribune.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 CAPITAL IN A SPEcialty closely identified with the immense grain trade of the West this season, with certain and guaranteed margin of 100 per cent; security ample and first-class. Address O 84, Tribune office.

$8,000 WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER with $8,000 in an established manufacturing concern doing a business of $100,000. Only principals and men of capital need apply. Address M 18, Tribune office.

$31,500 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $500, $700, and upward, on city and farm security. Low rates. Cash on hand. HIGLEY, Room 9 Exchange Building.

MUSICAL.

A MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN (BEST IN THE WORLD) may now be purchased on the INSTALLMENT PLAN by the easy payment of $7.20 per quarter for ten quarters. Large organs up to $40 or more per quarter. FOR CASH, DOUBLE-REED 5-OCTAVE ORGANS, $100 each. With NINE STOPS, $114. Catalogues with full particulars free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF FIRST-class makers—Hazelton, Kranich & Bach, Steinway, and Decker—for sale at great bargains, cash or monthly installments. GOOLD'S, 248 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A GENT'S HEAVY GOLD 18 K. watch (Elgin) and 40 pwt chain for a large double-door safe. Call or address 80 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—NEW FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE for clothing made to order. Address O 90, Tribune office.

20,000 NEW BRICK TO TRADE FOR FURNIture. Address O 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OFFICE, OFFICE FIXTURES, tables, paper boxes, sample trunks, step-ladders, and gas fixtures, for sale cheap, at CARTER & WARRIN'S, corner Madison and Franklin-sts., in basement.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF DIAMOND shirt-studs; cost $60; will sell for $45. Address N 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from October, 1871. FRED L. FAKE, 88 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LADY ON RANDOLPH-ST. CAR, corner Paulina-st., Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., with black dress, trimmed with black velvet, please send address to O 68, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WABASH-AV., 5 P. M., YESTERday, Jackson to Adams-st. and Cobb's Library; will the lady in black, who noticed gentleman, favor him with her address, or, if agreeable, state where meeting can be had. Address O 80, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SAMPLE ROOM; ONE who can attend to the business, with small capital. Apply at 38 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN; A MAN THAT is temperate and of good social disposition, good but plain country manners; that has experience in merchandise, or that wishes strictly to learn; that is industrious and saving; that has about $400 or $500 to loan to be used in a general store; good locality; country town. Don't fail to address F M, Mitchellville, Mo.

WANTED—A CLERK IN GRAIN BUSINESS WHO can furnish his employer $1,000 for 6 months; good security; references given and required. Address O 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SITUATION IN OFFICE (MANufacturing business) to party with $1,800, which will be well secured. O 62, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRESSMAN TO TAKE charge of Potter cylinder printing press and other presses; a steady, temperate man; state wages demanded. Address Lock Box 70, Sterling, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S and women's pegged work; steady work at Chicago prices. Address Prophetstown, Boot and Shoe Factory, Prophetstown, Ill.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS TO DO A ROUGH job by contract. Rear of 325 Walnut-st., 7:30 a. m. to 9 a. m.

WANTED—TWO CORE-MAKERS. DYER, LAMB & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG MAN WHO HAS some experience in roll-making at People's Bakery, 199 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TINNERS. APPLY AT 300 State-st., in basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph-gallery and learn the art; good chance for suitable person. Apply at Art-Gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD VEST MAKERS TO WORK on custom work. Price $1 each. Address O 81, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO LEAVE FOR MEMphis on the levees on Monday night; 50 gravel-train men; 5 men for Lake Superior; 25 for pineries; also farm and section hands. 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR GOVERNMENT work; $1.50 per day. One hundred railroad laborers for Iowa; 25 teams, $3.50 per day; 200 coal miners, winter's work; farm hands. Free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW, FAST SELLING articles, also chromos, frames, stationery, jewelry, notions, etc.; best goods and best terms given. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—WINDOW-WASHER AT THE BILLings' House, corner Jackson and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE ACCUSTOMED to selling goods on the street; a good talker. Call. C. H. GILLESPIE & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING DRY-GOODS SALESman to take special line of goods on commission. Address, stating route traveled and references, O 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CANVASS CHICAGO AND vicinity for the sale of the Eureka Self-Lighting Gas Burner; no tape, no fuse, no electricity, no matches; an entirely new article of novelty and great utility; sells at sight; territory for sale or lease in any part of the United States or Canada. Office 161 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—AGENTS, GENERAL AND TRAVELing, to sell the Emerson patent book-binder and other articles. Workers will find money in this. JOHN R. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, iron, and general housework in small family; best of references required; wages $5 per week. 343 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, GERMAN OR Scandinavian. 767 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN SMALL family. Call at 78 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH AND IRON IN PRIvate family. 158 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE—FOUR FIRST-class dining-room girls, and one chambermaid that understands waiting on table.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family in country; permanent place; moderate wages. Address, with particulars, O 87, Tribune.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands making children's clothes; only those perfectly competent need apply. 872 Cottage Grove-av., corner Union-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND BABY during the day; must board at home. 346 West Washington-st.

WANTED — GOOD NURSE FOR CHILD 8 months old; must have good written recommend, and understand plain sewing. Apply at 503 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, in a wholesale store or office; writes a fair hand; can give references; has had 3 years' experience in general store; will commence work on trial. Please address O 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY-STORE; had seven years' experience; or will work in a wholesale establishment of any kind. Address O 89, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COUNTRY TOWN BY a first-class carriage-painter. Address O 82, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG man to take care of horses in the city. Call at 17 Samuel-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AT LIGHT SECOND WORK, sewing or to take care of children, by a young German girl. Address 151 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Address M, 343 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; any kind of housework except washing; cooking preferred. MRS. T A, G. S. Society, 171 and 173 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GIRL TO do second work and sew; will work for reasonable wages. West Side preferred. Address O 70, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; best of references given. Inquire at No. 382 North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTAble married lady to do second work or sew in a private family; if needed, nurse, or to take care of a baby, or assist in general housework; can furnish the very best of city references; a good home more of an object than wages. Please call at 243 Polk-st., corner Halsted, for this week, till Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, RELIABLE girl; competent cook and laundress, or general work; best city references. 87 Vernon-av., corner of Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in private family to do second work and sewing; has her own machine. Please call at 326 North Franklin-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do family sewing or general housework in small family. Call at 625 West Washington-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WOMAN as wet nurse. Call at 117 Paulina-st., corner Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Pleasant front rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board, by the day or week; terms moderate.

400 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM and extension room or parlor floor, with board.

445 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, a furnished front alcove room; also a room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

North Side.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL room, also single room, with hot and cold water in each room, with board to the right parties with references.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, 351, 353, 355, AND 357 STATEst., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board, with room, $1.50 per day; per week, $6, $7, and $8; table-board, per week, $4.50.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—Good rooms and board $1.50 per day. Liberal reduction to persons staying a week or more.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN LAKE VIEW OR NORTH SIDE, EAST of LaSalle-st., in private family, furnished rooms with first-class board for lady and servant. N 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—(EXCEPT DINNER) AND FURNISHED room for a young gentleman, in a private family, half hour's walk from State and Madison-sts.; references; state terms. Address O 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, NORTH OF OHIO-ST., for gentleman, wife, and servant; must have three good rooms, with bath; will pay liberally for desirable location and accommodation; private family preferred. FRED L. FAKE, 88 Washington-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) DESIRES to obtain board in a German family where he can learn to speak German; a small family where there are no other boarders preferred; references given if required. Address JOHNSON, Room 2 Tribune Building.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES ROOM AND board with a widow lady on the West Side, where there are no other boarders. Address O 67, Tribune.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board by a gentleman and wife in a Jewish family. Best reference given and required. Address O 83, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 369 State-st.

A LADY HAVING A QUANTITY OF IMPORTED silks and velvets should be glad to sell them much under price. Address O 60, Tribune office.

HO! FOR FLORIDA—CALL AND GET OUR papers and pamphlet giving information about Florida, and Orange Park in particular. Low railroad fare given to see the property. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

PATENT-RIGHT OWNERS, WHO WISH TO SELL territory, call or write L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO JOIN a widow lady in taking two flats of a house on an avenue, for housekeeping; all modern conveniences in the house. Address O 58, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

HOLMES, PYOTT & CO., BUILDERS OF STEAM engines, steam pumps, stamp mills, and mining machinery, including chilled shoes and dies. 18 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Brutus." Mesdames Don. Price, Tanner, etc.; Messrs. Booth, Wheelock, Pearson, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Richelieu." Mesdames Cummens, Foster, etc.; Messrs. Barrett, O'Neil, Price, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Scouts of the Plains." Texas Jack, Big Buckshot, Donald McKay, etc.

Cotton's Opera-House.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. First-class olio. "The Fool of the Family."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Add Ryman, Billy Carter, Moran, etc.

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Industrial Exposition. Day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. and A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at Masonic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. C. HOWELL, Sec'y.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 144 Twenty-second-st. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Master. R. Z. HERRICK, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular and unsettled yesterday. Mess pork closed 5c per brl lower, at $12.45 cash or seller October and $12.05@12.07½ seller the year. Lard closed tame and unchanged, at $8.70 cash or October and $8.05 @8.07½ seller the year. Meats closed tame, at 5½c per lb for loose shoulders and 7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were lower, at 3¼c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was in fair demand and steady. Wheat closed ¼c higher, at $1.06⅜ for September and $1.01⅝ for October. Corn closed ⅜c lower, at 44⅛c for September and 43⅜c for October. Oats closed ¼c lower, at 24¼c cash and 24⅞c for October. Rye was steady, at 56c. Barley closed easy, at 67c cash and 68c for October. Hogs were quiet and 10@25c lower, closing at $4.75@5.50. Cattle were in demand, at 10@15c decline. Sales were at $2.40@6.25. Sheep sold at $3.25@4.72½. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $103.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 96⅞.

The Massachusetts Democrats yesterday nominated WILLIAM GASTON for Governor, and adopted a platform which views with concern and regards with alarm.

So far the American team in the international rifle match is ahead. The first day's shooting scores 1,655 points for the home organization, against 1,629 for its competitor.

The greatest achievement in the matter of railroad speed on record in America was that of a train on the Canada Southern Railroad, which accomplished a continuous run of 111 miles in 109 minutes.

Mr. DUANE DOTY was elected Superintendent of Schools by the Board of Education last night and Mr. E. C. DELANO his assistant. For once, vaulting ambition leaped just about the right height.

Senator MORTON had rather an exciting and complicated time yesterday. President HAYES visited him in the morning and cheered him with some expressions of sympathy, and in the afternoon BEN BUTLER dropped in to cast an eye on the sufferer.

Gov. CULLOM and his coadjutors have gone to Chester to see for themselves whether a worse site could have been selected for the Southern Penitentiary. If they use their own eyes and leave JAKE BUNN's spectacles at home, they will probably decide in the negative.

Judge WILLIAMS has appointed Mr. D. O. STRONG Receiver of the State Savings, and fixed the amount of his bond at $2,000,000. Mr. STRONG has had considerable experience as a banker, and was highly recommended by people who profess to know what is necessary in the settlement of the bank's affairs. He was the first choice of the Depositors' Committee.

It is claimed that one JEFFORDS, formerly agent of the Chiricahuas, is to be credited with inciting insubordination among the Warm Spring Indians, who have left their reservation and murdered thirteen people. He can be convicted by Indian testimony of selling whisky to the savages, but there is some little danger at present attendant upon any effort to secure the witnesses.

A terrible tale of disaster in the English Channel comes from London. Two ships, the Avalanche and Forest, were beating down on opposite tracks, when the latter struck the former amidships, sinking her in three minutes. A portion of the crew of the Forest abandoned her and their comrades and she too sank shortly after. The loss of life is not estimated, but only a few, if any, of those on the Avalanche were saved, while of the Forest but one boat-load of those that started has so far reported, and fears are entertained for the safety of the others.

The proposition to admit women to a voice in the selection of Vestrymen does not meet with favor in the Episcopalian Convention, which has ordered that the measure lie on the table indefinitely. The fair sex in the Church is thereby relegated to what Canon KNOWLES spoke of as "that lovely obscurity which the true soul alone could appreciate," and to the congenial occupation of "raising babies for the glory of GOD." If the women should ever have a vote and Canon KNOWLES should ever be a candidate for Bishop, he'll be sorry he made that speech.

There is a speck of war between Gens. SHERMAN and HOWARD. The former ordered the latter to clean out the Indians or find somebody who would, to which instructions HOWARD replied in very short terms. It is said in Washington that HOWARD has given no very great amount of satisfaction in his method of warfare, but so long as he remains in his department SHERMAN cannot remove him, but if he goes off his reservation then the General may appoint some man to take his place. Between SHERMAN and Chief JOSEPH, HOWARD is afforded an opportunity for a reputation.

The monometallic monotony of the proceedings of the Bankers' Convention in New York were varied yesterday by a most able and interesting address advocating the double standard and the full remonetization of silver by the Hon. W. S. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, a Democrat of national reputation. The address was the feature of the day's debate, and, although it was discussed adversely by the financiers who insist upon regarding yellow coin as the only possible legal-tender, it will be read with interest and approval by the people, whose voice and votes are to determine the question.

The proposition to erect two additional dioceses in Illinois, making three in all, was yesterday decided affirmatively by the Episcopal Convention, and if the matter receives the sanction of the General Convention at its next session, as there is every reason to anticipate it will, the election of two new Bishops from Illinois will shortly follow. The impossibility of a thorough Episcopal supervision in a diocese of the dimensions of the State of Illinois has been apparent for several years, and is nowhere denied; and that the proposed new order of things will work to the benefit of the Church cannot be doubted.

The later advices from the bedside of Senator MORTON scarcely warrant the hope that he will ever again take his seat in the Senate. With both legs and one arm paralyzed and occasional relapses, even the signs of improvement noted from time to time, and the Senator's great force of will, hardly promise sufficient recovery to enable him to enter active political life again. His absence from the Senate will be a serious loss to the nation. He commanded great respect and admiration from President HAYES, as was shown by the latter's visit to him yesterday, and would have undoubtedly proved a tower of strength to the Administration had his health remained to him.

It was not expected that Gov. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, would have much to say about turnips and things at the Winnebago County Agricultural Fair, and nobody who was present yesterday and listened to the address has any right to grumble on that account. Gov. HAMPTON was invited to come and talk, and he naturally chose to talk upon the subject uppermost in his own mind, and of paramount interest to the people of the Rock River Valley. No man is better entitled or qualified to speak for the South than WADE HAMPTON, and the greetings of fraternity and good-will which he bears may be relied upon as being the genuine article.

Plevna proves to be the Turkish Sebastopol of the campaign thus far. Such success as has been achieved by the assailants has been at a fearful cost in killed and wounded. The assault of Tuesday upon the heights of Grivica resulted in their capture, but the confession in the Russian bulletin that the wounded number 5,000, while the losses in killed cannot be ascertained, show it to have been an expensive victory. The Turks are contesting the ground inch by inch, only yielding up the outworks as they become untenable, and falling back to another line of defenses equally strong and difficult to capture. The Russians are making slow progress in the reduction of Plevna, but they are gradually but surely narrowing the theatre of operations and approaching the point where the final struggle is soon to determine the fate of OSMAN Pasha's army.

THE RESUMPTION SCHEME.

The third annual meeting of the American Banking Association opened its session in New York on the 12th inst., and plunged at once into a discussion of the question of specie resumption. By some extraordinary combination of circumstances, Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, the United States Attorney for New York, was introduced as an orator for the occasion. That official delivered a prepared speech, eulogizing the Secretary of the Treasury for his financial policy, but what that policy is the District Attorney did not explain; in fact, Mr. SHERMAN himself, not being able to tell what his own policy is, it could hardly be expected of WOODFORD, who, outside of mere partisan politics and opposing the other side, is hardly able to talk very profoundly on any subject. Of course, Mr. WOODFORD thought that the bankers should find wisdom in party platforms, so he told the Convention:

> And now a few direct words on your duty to the Government and the people in this matter of specie resumption. This Administration stands pledged to the Convention that placed it in nomination, pledged to those who gave it their votes, pledged by the assumption of its grave duties to all people of all parties in this land, and still more pledged by every suggestion of commercial wisdom and commercial honor to all who in any land have dealt with us or with this Government, to pay coin—gold coin—for every dollar of greenback debt on and after Jan. 1, 1879.

It is needless to say that this is purely imaginary. The Administration is under no pledge of the kind. The Convention which nominated the President, so far from indorsing the Resumption act, refused to do so on a direct vote. The legal expounder was wholly out of his line; the place and the subject did not justify the invention of facts. There is no pledge, moral or legal, in any law or obligation of the Government, or in any resolution or promise by the Republican or any other party, that the Government shall "pay coin-gold coin—for every dollar of greenback debt on and after Jan. 1, 1879." Nor is there any pledge of that kind suggested "by commercial wisdom and commercial honor." Mr. WOODFORD was evidently not embarrassed by any regard for truth. There is not a syllable of law or obligation requiring the payment of any national debt in "gold coin" in January, 1879, or at any other time, and we may safely assume that no such law is likely to be enacted hereafter.

Mr. WOODFORD, who evidently spoke officially, was not embarrassed by any obligation to take notice of facts. He spoke as he might speak under the influence of a succession of cocktails, taking a very warm and rosy view of all things. He could see no difficulty in taking up all the greenbacks with gold, and had it occurred to him he would have as readily predicted that JOHN SHERMAN could pay the whole debt out of his own pocket. This gentleman did not stop to explain where the gold to redeem all the greenbacks was to come from; he did not stop to explain whether Mr. SHERMAN, when he redeemed the greenbacks, was to destroy them or pay them out again; and if he paid them out again, for what purpose he was to issue them, and how he was to get the gold to continue to redeem them. These very essential items of any scheme of specie payments were completely ignored by Secretary SHERMAN in his Ohio declaration of his policy, and of course WOODFORD was equally silent. The bankers were unquestionably amused with the candid ignorance of WOODFORD on the whole subject, and credited his perfunctory eulogy of SHERMAN's policy for just what it was worth.

The Bank of France began its preparation for specie payments by the double process of accumulating coin and reducing the amount of its outstanding paper. The result was that public confidence was so great that as early as 1873 the bank notes were worth in Paris 99½ in coin, and outside of Paris were at a premium. The work of retiring notes and accumulating coin has been going on ever since. On the 15th of August the outstanding bank notes amounted to 2,379,486,575 francs, and the amount of coin and bullion in the Bank was 2,212,612,763 francs; the coin and bullion on hand was equal to 93 per cent of the paper money, and yet that Bank, which has the unlimited confidence of France and of the all Europe, does not dare to resume specie payments at present. Mr. WOODFORD, however, more wise, proposes and insists that the United States, with $150,000,000 gold in the country, shall resume specie payments, and take up, with gold coin, the $700,000,000 of paper money now in circulation. He thus furnished another illustration of the statement that "fools rush in," etc.

In the whole advocacy of the Resumption law by WOODFORD and the other speakers, it was assumed that the Government was to furnish all the gold needed after January, 1879. So long as gold is to be had at the Treasury, no man will buy gold of the brokers; every man wishing gold to pay customs, or to remit to Europe, or to buy exchange, will of course go to the Treasury. The gold wants of the country are not less than $175,000,000 a year; but, as soon as it can be had on demand, a large sum will be hoarded. The banks must protect their $300,000,000 of paper with gold, or retire their paper, and it is true, perhaps, that the National Banks which are most clamorous for gold resumption are those banks which have already reduced their circulation to the lowest sum allowed by law. As $150,000,000 gold will not protect $700,000,000 of paper, the paper must be retired, for specie payments cannot be *maintained* unless there be coin within reach equal to the whole sum of the paper. An attempt to resume otherwise must prove a failure,—a disgraceful, calamitous failure. But specie payments to the extent of redeeming the greenbacks means not only gold for greenbacks, but also gold for bank notes, gold to pay bank deposits, gold to pay private debts, gold to pay wages, gold to pay expenses of the General and all City and County Governments, gold to pay the costs of operating railroads, gold to pay city and corporation debts, interest, and bonds, and gold to pay the entire mortgage indebtedness of the people of the United States. If the Bank of France, with coin equal to 93 per cent of the whole bank paper of the country, dare not take the risk of compelling specie payments by the whole country, the United States, with not over $150,000,000 of gold, will be inviting universal calamity by attempting to make specie payments general in this country.

Mr. WOODFORD and his tribe—the organs and attorneys of the *Shylocks*—affect a contempt for silver, and treat the proposition to remonetize silver as an invitation to crime. Yet France proposes to resume with silver or gold, or both, and, following all precedent, will resume with the cheaper metal; and there can be no general return to specie payments in the United States until by the free coinage of silver there shall be an accumulation of coin to meet every demand for the redemption and payment of outstanding paper, and the re-establishment of a mixed currency of gold and silver coin, and bank paper, each exchangeable on demand for the other.

HOTELS AND HARD TIMES.

The hotel business has of late years assumed large proportions. A quarter of a century ago, the wants of the traveling public were provided for in a modest way. The buildings were plain and substantial. Meals were served without embellishment or display. Servants were not the luxuries they have since become. In the year 1852, according to the New York *Times*, the new departure was taken. The Metropolitan Hotel in New York was then opened, and it set an example of extravagant and ostentatious management which found imitators in all parts of the country. This system attained its fullest development at the watering-places. Millions of dollars were invested in hotel buildings. Armies of servants were employed. Cooks were hired at salaries that a Bank President might never hope to enjoy. Music was furnished as an essential part of the "entertainment for man and beast." Walking, eating, drinking, sleeping, talking were promoted by seductive arts, as if it was not merely the business of mine host to provide for the comfort of his guests, but also to create new wants that he might afford the fullest measure of enjoyment. This was the royal way of entertaining, with the exception that the guests were expected right royally to pay for the privileges they possessed. Prices were increased from $2 to $5.50 per day. Tipping came into vogue, so that it was a necessary item in the average daily expenses. Carriage hire, wine, and the numberless "extras" of hotel life increased as if by magic. Above all, the extravagant management of the hotels encouraged, nay, almost required, a corresponding display in the dress and equipage of those who frequented them; and the cost of hotel life, nominally doubled, was in effect quadrupled.

The advent of hard times has been marked, as might have been expected, at the hotels. Many of the most celebrated establishments have gone into bankruptcy, and others have struggled under a load of debt that must ultimately be removed by foreclosure. The article of the New York *Times*, already referred to, contains many statements in regard to the financial affairs of hotels in various parts of the country, including several reckless guesses at the condition of the Chicago hotels. If the statements concerning other cities are no more accurate than those relating to Chicago, the article is far from trustworthy, and we shall not risk doing an injury to the proprietors by copying it. But the facts in the case of Chicago are worth noticing, not merely for the purpose of correcting the misstatements that have been made, but to show how the prosperity of the cities is bound up in the hotels, and how they have struggled successfully against hard times, fierce competition, and a popular reaction in favor of economy and simplicity.

The writer in the *Times* asserts that the Grand Pacific Hotel cost $2,000,000, having been built by a company after the fire to add an attraction to the city; that it was furnished at a cost of $350,000; and that it was sold out, after a few months, for $110,000. The facts are these: The hotel was twice built,—once before the fire and once afterwards; the total cost of both buildings scarcely exceeding $1,000,000; the hotel was never sold out, but the lease passed from one management to another, and the new proprietors are making a fair percentage on their investment. The Palmer House in Chicago, which is said by the *Times* writer to have cost $3,000,000, cost in reality but $1,500,000, and it yields an income of $160,000 per annum. If gossips like the *Times* writer will leave Mr. PALMER alone, he will within a few years clear off every dollar of incumbrance on his property, and be a wealthier man than ever. The difficulties of the Sherman and Tremont Houses arose not from a want of patronage, but from excessive mortgages placed upon them to provide means for rebuilding, and in both instances, we believe, there has of late been a decided improvement in business, so that the proprietors hope before long to get back their own with interest.

An inquiry that naturally suggests itself in this connection is: How have the Chicago hotels managed to do business at a profit while all about them similar establishments have closed or gone into bankruptcy? The explanation is, that they anticipated hard times by reducing prices, enforcing a regime of strict economy, and receiving permanent boarders at very low rates in the upper stories. While the rates for the best rooms are as high as in the Eastern hotels, accommodations can be obtained at prices within the limits of the most moderate purse. A sliding scale is in operation at the large hotels, and, as the elevators are in constant motion, a traveler may take a sky-parlor without feeling that he has purchased a part of the real estate. The economy in management, while it is not obtrusive, is severe, and results in an enormous annual saving. Money is not thrown away on vulgar effects, but everything is done to secure the comfort of the guests that a reasonable taste could demand. But the most important feature of Chicago hotel-management is the keeping of permanent boarders. Rooms can be secured at the leading hotels at rates less than are charged at the most fashionable boarding-houses, and the number of boarders probably exceeds by far the number in any other city of the Union. Such guests are kept at comparatively small expense, and they fill rooms that would otherwise be vacant. The small profit derived from each one of them makes the aggregate a large sum, which goes far to pay the daily running expenses in the dull season. These are the causes of the present prosperity of the Chicago hotels. If the same principles of management were adopted throughout the country, the proprietors would in many instances save themselves from ruin, while they would contribute in no small degree to the comfort of the public.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The most interesting feature of general politics just now is the contest over the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, which may be said to have fairly begun. Indeed, there is no doubt that the gentlemen with aspirations have been feeling their way and pulling the wires at their command for many months. The House is Democratic, by means of certain sharp practice in the case of contested elections, by about 14 majority, so that the Democrats may easily elect the Speaker unless they fall out among themselves. It seems to be generally admitted that the contest, at the present outlook, lies between Messrs. COX and RANDALL, though there are many other Democratic candidates for the place ready to place themselves at the front if opportunity offers. Both COX and RANDALL profess to be entirely confident of success. The main advantage of each consists of an admitted proficiency in the duties of the Chair and a thorough familiarity with parliamentary rules and practices. This quality, properly and honestly used, is certainly the highest recommendation for the place; but a Speaker who is inclined to the lobby may work more injury to the public interests than any other officer in the Government. He has the appointing of all the Committees of the House, and may so constitute them as to virtually shape the legislation of the session, and so autocratic is his position, he may at times defeat the majority by his rulings.

Mr. RANDALL seems to be regarded as the candidate of the Texas Pacific lobby, and there is an impression that thereon he bases his main reliance, as it is counted upon to secure him the bulk of the Southern vote. But it is worth while to remember that Mr. RANDALL was one of those who voted for the HOLMAN resolution in the last Congress against the granting of any further subsidies for any purpose, and that he can scarcely fail to be governed to some extent by the outspoken resolution of the recent Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, making the most emphatic declaration against all manner of subsidy-steals, and carrying with it the force of an instruction to Congressmen. Mr. COX, on the other hand, can scarcely be said to be the candidate of the anti-Texas Pacific and anti-subsidy men, because, while he has constantly voted against subsidies in the past, his record is not clearer than RANDALL's in that respect. COX is a man whose personal honesty has never been impugned so far as we know, but he is a strong party man, and would yield probably to any subsidy measure to which a majority of the Democrats in Congress might incline; besides, he has long been ambitious to sit in the Speaker's chair, and might commit himself to attain it in such a way as would render him powerless to oppose the lobby afterwards.

If the Texas Pacific subsidy is really the issue in the choice of Speaker, the fairest way for the Democrats to proceed is for the lobby faction to unite upon a man who is an avowed subsidist, like GOODE, of Virginia, and the anti-lobby men to unite upon another who is equally avowed as an opponent of Texas Pacific and all other subsidies. We presume Mr. MORRISON, of this State, would represent fairly the anti-subsidy element among the Democrats. If that is true, then let the fight in caucus be made squarely between a representative of Texas Pacific and an anti-subsidy candidate, so that the country may know just what the majority sentiment of the Democrats is, and so that Democrats who prefer the public welfare over party schemes may be able to act accordingly.

Monday evening a meeting of the "National Workingmen's" organization—professedly anti-Socialistic and anti-Communistic in its inclinations—was held in the Fifteenth Ward of this city. Though the meeting was a local one, it has an importance, because the tenor of the doctrines advanced was decidedly healthy. If this meeting fairly represents the sentiments of the organization, then the organization may justly claim to be wholly opposed to the Communistic theories to which it is so confidently asserted all of the so-called workingmen's associations are committed. The resolutions adopted, as a whole, might with great propriety be adopted by a Republican convention, or the convention of any political party. The resolutions advocate (1) the impartial enforcement of constitutional law; (2) the duty of every citizen to take an active part in politics; (3) an honest and efficient administration of Government; (4) maintaining inviolate the purity of the ballot-box; (5) opposition to all sumptuary laws; (6) Government supervision of all railroads, telegraphs, insurance companies, and savings banks; (7) a revision of the tariff, which necessarily means a reduction; (8) opposition to special legislation or granting special privileges; (9) no grants or subsidies; (10) the remonetization of silver; (11) opposition to letting convict labor by contract; (12) establishment of tribunals of arbitration for adjustment of labor questions; (13) all rights to be held in subjection to law: and (14) all unlawful acts to be repressed by legal means.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

This is a good year for all outside organizations in politics. The Prohibitionists, the Greenbackers, the Communists, are all running tickets everywhere. There is reason to rejoice at it, and we hope that, if there are any other classes of specialists who desire to subordinate the great national questions to their peculiar hobbies, they will promptly wheel into line and make the most of their opportunity. It is vastly better that they should be distinctly represented by conventions, platforms, and candidates of their own than that they should tag along at the tail of either of the two great parties, and thus confuse the vital political issues of the day. The Prohibitionists fastened themselves on to the Iowa Republican Convention, and the Communists stole into the Wisconsin Republican Convention,—both in a sneaking kind of way, calculated to do the party more or less injury. It is much fairer that all these outsiders should ride their hobbies openly in the face of the public, and an "off year" offers them a more favorable opportunity than they can hope to secure in any great national contest.

The Prohibitionists are making themselves especially conspicuous this year. They are running tickets in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and are seeking to exert an influence on the issue of the campaign in other States. Very well; there is no law against it. No sort of legislation has yet been discovered which can suppress fanatics and fools. There are enough of them in the world, and they will organize once in a while. Let them have full scope and a fair field this year. If they cannot change human nature, eradicate human desires, and stamp out human passions by a political process this year, they will abandon the effort for some years to come. They will disgust the real temperance men. The reformers who are willing to put forth personal efforts on the MURPHY plan will tire of association with the lazy fellows who desire to reform the world by statutory process, spies, detectives, police, constabulary, fines, jails, and so on. These political Prohibitionists are not unlike the religious reformers of former ages who sought to force Christianity down the throats of mankind by the thumbscrews, the bastinado, the wheel, the rack, the stake, and torture and murder of every description. They are men who are too lazy or too lukewarm to adopt the methods of moral suasion which require personal application and self-sacrifice, and they advocate a resort to forcible interference with personal habits.

The Prohibitionist is not always the ideal of purity in politics, and often descends to the level of the demagogue. This was illustrated by the Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention, which imitated the other Conventions of the time by professing a special concern for the workingmen. The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists suggest their hobby as the proper remedy for the present distress among the laboring men, because it would save the waste of $700,000,000 a year which they say is now spent for liquor. The laboring men may put a different construction upon this assertion. It may occur to them that such absolute prohibition would throw out of employment hundreds of thousands now engaged in malt-houses, distilleries, refineries, breweries, driving teams, and otherwise in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors. It may occur to them that millions upon millions of dollars would be added to their taxation which are now paid by those who indulge themselves in drink. It may strike them that Government expenses would be increased enormously to enforce such prohibition. It will puzzle even those of them favorably inclined to abstinence or temperance to determine how prohibition is to start the mills and foundries, and the men who are now sober may think they would not be any better off to have the present tax on liquors added to their own burden without any compensatory relief.

Maine is still a good example of the operation of prohibitory laws. Compulsory abstinence has been the policy in that State for many years. The fallacy has so strong a hold there that neither of the political parties dares to declare in favor of a license law. Yet a recent traveler in Maine testifies that there is a large amount of drinking and drunkenness in the State in spite of laws, constabulary, fines, and prisons. The devices for evading the law, which is certainly as strict as any that could be framed, are without number. The hotels print a copy of the Prohibitory law on the back of the bill-of-fare where the wine-list usually appears, but a guest can dine in his room and obtain all he wants to drink. The "faucet dodge" draws vinegar freely from a cask when turned one way, but good old ale when turned another. Eggs sell for $1.50 a dozen, each one of which, being opened by breaking a white-paper cover on one end, yields a good, square drink of whisky. Saloons sell "patent ginger-beer," two bottles of which are exactly equal to one bottle of whisky. Clubs exist in all the cities, where a weekly fee is paid in consideration of a number of admission tickets, and every ticket is good for a drink. Beer is given away at places where small crackers are sold for ten cents apiece. There are illicit stills scattered all over the State; smuggling is a recognized business; the express companies do a large business in bringing packages of liquor from Boston to Portland. The liquor sold is generally of the poorest quality and at the highest prices, so that there is at once more wastefulness, more drunkenness, and more damage to the health and morals than if there were no effort to regulate appetite by law. Such is the operation of a "perfect" Prohibitory law like that of Maine.

Nevertheless, we are willing that the Prohibitionists shall make the most of their demonstrations this year. The result will probably help to teach them of one great error. Some of them are now accustomed to liken their struggles to those of the Abolitionists who were reviled and defeated so many years, but who triumphed in the end. Of course there is no possible parallel between slavery and the taste for drink, but we may suggest one striking difference. If slavery had extended to every State in the Union, and if every State had set the same store by it as those States which seceded mainly for the purpose of upholding it, does any one suppose that the Abolition sentiment would ever have prevailed as a political movement? If the habit of drinking were confined to fifteen or sixteen States, and the Prohibitionists controlled all the other States in the Union, and were fired by the same enthusiasm and possessed the same energy as the Abolitionists, they might possibly make war upon the drinking States of the country with some hope of reforming them with guns, and bayonets, and cannon, and grape-shot, and torpedoes, and the firebrand. Until they attain this condition, however, they have no right to compare their political movement with the anti-slavery movement before the War.

THE TRUE INDIAN POLICY.

Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, who have has long been identified with the Indian peace policy, has made a new report on the subject. He is the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Protestant Episcopal Church "to invoke the aid of the Government, and if need be the assistance of the Courts, in protecting the rights of the Indians." Mr. WELSH's plan for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians is somewhat complicated. Holding that neither the Interior nor the War Department is competent separately to deal with these troublesome wards of the nation, he suggests that they undertake the task conjointly. To this end, he would have an independent Indian Bureau formed, comprising the Secretaries of the Interior and War and two others. The latter two members would be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and would hold office for ten years unless sooner removed for cause; one would be an officer of the army of not lower rank than Colonel, and the other a civilian. This Bureau would have the same kind and extent of authority, within its own domain, as the Lighthouse Board, for instance, exercises in the discharge of its peculiar duties.

Some objections to Mr. WELSH's plan readily suggest themselves. It is expensive. Not that the salaries of the two new officers, which are to be the same as now paid the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, would be a burden on the National Treasury. But experience teaches that every Bureau entails a mass of incidental expenses, and encourages the creation of new offices and divisions of labor previously considered unnecessary. A second objection to the proposed Bureau is that it complicates a Government already difficult enough to explain and justify to the people. The evils of Bureaucracy have been sufficiently illustrated in our past history, and any changes in this respect ought not to be in the direction of an increased number of Bureaus. The third objection to the Bureau is that it diminishes the responsibility for maladministration of Indian affairs. If either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of War has charge of the Indians, he can be called to account at proper times. If both were made responsible in theory, the probability is that neither would be in fact. If neither is competent to deal with the Indians now, probably both together would not do better. Two wrongs do not make a right. The ten-year officials would unquestionably discharge all the active duties of the Bureau, and their permanent tenure might be found troublesome, even although they might never be convicted of flagrant misdemeanor or malfeasance.

But the most serious objection to Mr. WELSH's plan remains to be stated. It is premature. We must first catch our Indians. They must be corraled on their reservations, and held there by the strong arm until they have cooled sufficiently to listen to reason. They ought to be deprived of their breech-loaders and ponies before they are placed under the control of a Bureau; not, as Mr. WELSH suggests, afterwards. For the sort of work at present imperatively demanded, the army is the only agent that can be effective. Mr. WELSH himself admits that, so far as the army officers have been permitted to control the Indians in civil relations, the result has been satisfactory. "With few exceptions," he writes, "these officers proved thoroughly honest, doing efficient service, and requiring fewer soldiers at the exposed reservations than had been there before." Since the experiment was attended with such happy results when tried, a longer trial would not be imprudent or unreasonable. When the army shall bring the Indians into a tractable condition, it will be time for Mr. WILLIAM WELSH and other philanthropists to project schemes for keeping them peaceable and industrious. As he so very well says in concluding his report: "There are heathen usages among many of the Indian tribes that are an effectual bar to rapid progress in civilization, and which should be put down with a strong hand by those whom the Indians will recognize as their true friends. The avenger of blood now believes it to be a religious duty to retaliate upon the first white man he meets, however innocent, when he hears that a near relative of his has been killed. The war-dances and the sun-dance tend to inflame the natural cruelty of the Indian, and should not be allowed within the boundaries of the United States. Again, at the loss of a child every article of any value is taken from the parent, and unless this usage is discontinued by authority, Indians cannot be induced to accumulate property, as it may be stripped from them at any moment." If there is any way of putting down practices like these except by the employment of the army, we do not know what it is; and if the army can be better directed, for the present at least, by an independent Bureau than through the organized channels, the fact is not one within the experience of the Government.

The Albany *Evening Journal* draws a pair of financial portraits to be framed and studied by taxpayers, as follows:

REPUBLICAN PICTURE.	DEMOCRATIC PICTURE.
United States debt, 1866, $2,733,226,174.	New York City debt, 1866. $33,371,477.
Debt for each inhabitant, rated at 35,000,000, $79.24.	Debt for each inhabitant, rated at 800,000, $41.72.
Debt Sept. 1, 1877, $2,055,459,780.	Debt Sept. 1, 1877. $132,096,990.
Debt for each inhabitant, rated at 42,000,000, $48.94.	Debt for each inhabitant, rated at 1,100,100, $120.09.
Reduction of debt in eleven years, $717,756,393.	*Increase* of debt in eleven years, $98,725,515.
Decrease per year—average, $65,250,581.	*Increase* per year—average, $8,975,047.
Decrease per head for the whole population, $30.30.	*Increase* per head for the whole population, $78.37.

A special dispatch to FORNEY's *Sunday Chronicle* in Washington has the following in relation to the recent election in California, which turns out to be not so much a Democratic victory as a defeat of the machine ringsters, SARGENT, PAGE, and GORHAM:

> The last election in this State was one of the hardest fought political battles we have had for many years, and while it has resulted in continuing the State in the hands of the Democratic party, it cannot be considered as a victory solely in its interest, but wholly as a defeat of what is known as the SARGENT, PAGE, and GORHAM Ring. With the Republican organization in other hands, the State could have easily been redeemed, and a Republican United States Senator elected to succeed Mr. SARGENT; but the load of the Ring was too much, and the only way to get rid of them was to strike through the party. All doubts about the election of a Democratic Mayor of this city are removed, as well also that enough State Senators and Assemblymen have been elected by the Democrats to give them a majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of about forty, which, of course, sends Senator SARGENT into retirement, if not political oblivion. Several arrests have been made of parties charged with falsifying the returns in this city in one or two of the precincts.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, one of the great Democratic inflation headlights in Ohio, has been proving too much in his speeches, and is so embarrassing the inflationists that the State Committee are considering the propriety of retiring him from the stump. Says a Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

> There is talk among the "bullionists," "gold sharks," etc., of circulating Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN's latest speech as a campaign document. The General first proves that the Republican party under ANDY JOHNSON, Democrat, contracted the currency—or "what was used as currency"—$600,000,000 in 1865-6; then demonstrates that till 1871 we had wonderful prosperity. According to the General, "a contraction of $600,000,000" was followed by five years of "unexampled prosperity." Again he shows that from the close of the War till 1871 the Republican party "kept at work at the currency," then tried the policy of letting it alone. In another part of his speech he shows that during the years Congress kept trying to strengthen the public credit, business steadily improved; as soon as they adopted his policy of "letting it alone" depression and panic followed. The General should be employed by the contractionists.

Since the withdrawal of the soldiers from Sitka the Indians have shown signs of making war on the handful of white traders and seal-hunters, causing much alarm. A Washington dispatch states that—

> Information received at the Navy Department from San Francisco, Cal., announces the sailing from that port on the 25th of August of the United States screw steamer Lackawanna for Puget's Sound, in the northwestern portion of Washington Territory. This is in compliance with the recent decision of the Cabinet directing that a man-of-war be sent to cruise in the sound and in the waters adjacent to Sitka, Alaska, for the protection of the whites in those sections whose lives are threatened by the Indians. The advices received state that the danger to the whites is very great. The Lackawanna carries ten guns, and is commanded by Capt. MCCANN, and a complement of about 210 men picked for the service. In addition to the protection which will thus be afforded, Collector D'ANA, who leaves here en route for his post to-night, will take with him for Sitka fifty rifles and ammunition, the Commandant of the Benicia Arsenal, near San Francisco, having been ordered to furnish him with the same.

The Aurora *Beacon*, while trying to frame apologies for the almost wholesale murder-pardoning of the late Governor, and "doubting whether he liberated more men that were convicted of heinous crimes than were pardoned by PALMER," makes an observation which has point to it. The *Beacon* thinks that if a list of the names of those who petition for pardons of murderers and felons were published, it would open the eyes of the people to one source of the evil:

> These petitions would be found signed by Judges, jurors, attorneys, clergymen, prominent citizens, men and women of the very best positions in society by the hundreds, *every one of whom is equally as guilty* as the Governor who granted the pardon,—if it was unfit to be given. Hundreds of men sign petitions almost every day which they would blush to see published, they sign simply to please the man or woman who presents the document.

The new Collector of Customs takes possession of his office at noon to-day, being the time Mr. JONES indicated when it would be agreeable to him to turn over his books and papers. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) speaks thus handsomely of the incoming officer:

> The President has appointed WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, the General Agent of the Western Associated Press, Collector of Customs at Chicago, in place of J. RUSSELL JONES, who, declining a polite request to resign, has been suspended. The appointment of Mr. SMITH is as good a one, and will prove as popular, as any the President has ever made. His qualifications are of an exceptionally high order, his integrity is unquestioned, while personally he is the most admirable of gentlemen. Knowing Mr. SMITH thoroughly, as we do, from a number of years of newspaper business intimacy, we can congratulate the President on the wisdom of his selection.

A Constantinople dispatch contains this:

> The popular pet is SULEIMAN Pasha, the only Turk who ever succeeded in going where Montenegrin forces determined no Turk should go. It is his staff officers' complaint the SULEIMAN Pasha "never sleeps, and, what is worse, does not let us sleep, either." Turkish Pashas are the most excellent of new brooms, when new in office. Hence we may expect vigorous effort for a time. Meanwhile, the troops come pouring in. Every day some new column arrives, in ragged cotton clothes, is uniformed and taught the difference between a flint-lock musket and a Martini-Henry rifle, and is hurried on to the front. The new call is for 300,000 men, and the villages are sending up their last contribution towards it.

The Sutro Tunnel, now approaching completion, and which is to open up mines on the Comstock lode, in Nevada, at a level of 1,800 feet beneath the surface, has been bored 18,000 feet, and is now within 500 feet of the combination shaft in the easternmost working of the Comstock lode.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Edward Eggleston has returned from his European tour and been enthusiastically received by his congregation in Brooklyn.

Joaquin Miller's play of "The Danites" is the success of the season in New York. McKee Rankin and wife have been engaged to represent it for forty weeks.

Joseph E. Johnston and Fitzhugh Lee, nephews of the Confederate officers, are learning the trade of machinist in the shops of the Pennsylvania Company at Altoona.

Secretary Thompson indignantly repels the slanderous statement of the New Orleans *Times* that he cannot swim. If there is any one thing he can do better than another, it is swimming.

Mrs. Frank Murdoch, formerly of McVicker's Theatre, is known in New York as Miss Jennie Murdoch. She is a member of the Lyceum Theatre Company, and Mr. E. F. Thorne belongs to the same organization.

Theodore Tilton, who returned in excellent health from his European trip Saturday, has left his daughter Florence in the Conservatory of Music, and Alice in the Art-School, of Stuttgart, Germany, where they will remain one year. Carroll returned with his father.

Senator Booth said in a recent stump-speech: "My friend, you must remember that, outside of yourself and myself, and your friends and my friends, and your wife and the woman I hope to marry, there is not absolute, entire, and immaculate perfection in more than 8,000 or 10,000 people, even in this very virtuous town."

Miss Helen Magill, daughter of Dr. Magill, President of Swarthmore College, is the only lady who ever was graduated from the Boston Latin School, and who received from the Boston University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy last summer, sailed for Europe on Saturday to continue her studies in philology and science at Cambridge, England, and perhaps in Germany.

The King of Maputa River in South Africa lost eight wives, but recaptured five of them and punished them in the manner thus simply described: "A noose is made in a piece of rope, which is placed around the neck of the victim. Caffres take hold of each end, which they pull, while another Caffre on each side beats the rope with a stick in order to tighten it."

Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, thinks he has a cause to complain of the intelligent compositor. He wrote of his chart of 22,434 fixed stars, and had the pleasure of seeing the number reported in one journal as 2,243¼. Another time he referred to the "lines, stripes, and bands of the violet end of the spectra," which the compositor transformed into "links, stripes, and bonds of the violent kind of spectres."

Crazy Horse was, it appears, quite a moral Indian, except for his prejudice against white people. He never had but one wife, though he might have had a dozen, and his habits were sharp set. He was about 32 years of age, six feet in height, slender, and light in color. His cheek-bones were not high; his features were small and delicate; his expression was gentle and sad; he was taciturn and absent-minded. Reckless daring on the war-path, and a magnetic influence over his followers, gave him prominence among the hostile Sioux.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democrats Go Through Their Annual Farce.

Mr. Gaston Will Try His Fortunes Again in the Gubernatorial Race.

A Coalition of Workingmen and Greenbackers in Ohio.

The Work of the Recent Wisconsin Republican Convention.

A Good Ticket which Ought to Win—Office-holders as Spectators.

A Visit to the Stronghold of the Ohio Greenbackers.

A Democratic Authority as to the Strength of the Workingmen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—Mechanics' Hall was filled this morning with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and a large number of spectators assembled in the gallery. The Convention was called to order by Edward Avery, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that gentleman acted as temporary Chairman, the temporary Secretary being W. F. Clapp.

The usual committees having been appointed, the State Central Committee was increased from forty to fifty-two members. Charles Theodore Russell was made permanent Chairman, and after his speech a recess was taken.

NOMINATIONS.

Upon reassembling, nominations were made as follows: Governor, William Gaston; Lieutenant-Governor, William R. Plunket; Secretary of State, Weston Howland; Treasurer and Receiver-General, David N. Skillings; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney-General, Charles P. Thompson.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

We reaffirm and announce the National Democratic platform of 1876 as the authoritative exposition of principles of our party, and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that those principles were indorsed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people. We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the Electoral College in favor of the Democratic candidates, and while, in the high interest of public tranquillity, we submit to the authority of the constituted Federal Administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican party the stern retribution for the great public crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by rulers of their own choice, and by which the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part. We challenge for it the opprobrium of history and the indignant judgment of all honest men. We congratulate the country, and supporters of free government everywhere, upon the happy results of restored public order and reviving industrial prosperity, the inauguration of a new reign of domestic peace and liberty, regulated by law, in the southern section of the Union that have ensued upon the adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the Executive Department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States. We recognize in these auspicious results the signal vindication and practical triumph of the constitutional doctrines so faithfully contended for by the Democrats in the late political contest, and the statesmanship of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the Republic by the support of the equal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no Southern policy, no Northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union, and equality of rights and duties of all men before the law.

Resolved, That the present system of taxation in Massacusetts is unequal, unjust, and oppressive, and manifestly inconsistent with the principles of political economy, and the time has come for a thorough reformation of the laws regulating the levying of taxes.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the re-enactment of a Prohibitory law.

Resolved, That we view with concern the depression under which the laboring interests of this Commonwealth now suffer. We recognize the fact that the condition of labor and welfare of the laboring men, and the just relations of capital and labor, are pressing questions yet to be solved. We favor such measures as will tend to the great consummation,—the elevation of labor and improvement of the condition of the laboring men,—and we oppose all legislation with regard to labor and capital which gives an unjust preference to either over the other, or tends to make labor dishonorable.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of a strict public necessity, has generated schemes of extravagant expenditures until taxation has become well nigh an intolerable burden. Honesty, economy, and "pay as we go" should be the rule in all appropriations of the people's money. The power of States, counties, cities, and towns to borrow money ought to be rigidly limited, so that an end may be put to the system which "anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which coins the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritence from children yet unborn."

Resolved, That the interests of this Commonwealth require the removal of the obstacles to an extended reciprocal treaty with foreign countries. The opening of liberal reciprocity with Canada and Mexico would promote our productive energies and stimulate our carrying trade by land and sea, and enlarge the markets of all the varied industries of the Commonwealth, and give her merchants, mariners, and laborers a valuable accession of employment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis.

Resolved, That we regard with alarm, as dangerous to the best interests of the people, the insidious and constant measures of the Republican party in our Legislature in restricting the right of suffrage. The exercise of this right, instead of being checked, should be encouraged. The registry laws should be so framed as not to be the means of disfranchising citizens, to the end that the largest possible portion of the community may be brought under the educating influence of participation in public affairs, and of a proper voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed.

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the country is largely due to our inability under present laws to dispose of the surplus products which other countries want, and which but for restrictions and injurious legislation of the United States would, to a great extent, produce and sell better and cheaper than any other nation.

Adjourned.

OHIO.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The Workingmen's Convention met in convention here to-day, about 150 persons being present from thirty counties. The morning was spent in secret session, trying to agree on a plan for uniting the workingmen opposed to the Cincinnati ticket with the Greenback men. The Greenback Executive Committee were present, and consented to withdraw their State ticket and unite with the new movement if their ideas of currency reform were heartily acquiesced in, which was agreed to in open convention.

A platform was adopted without discussion, demanding the payment of bonds at or before maturity according to the laws under which they were issued; the remonetization of silver coin; immediate repeal of the Resumption act; no sectarian schools; wholesome control by the Government of all corporate bodies; and fostering of the resources of the country to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed; declares in favor of a graduated income tax; that Government lands should be reserved for actual settlers; deprecates all efforts to redress wrongs by violence; and denounces the system of paying State scrip for labor, and calls for laws to prevent this swindle on laboring men.

Their financial plank declares it is the prerogative of the Government to issue coin and provide money, both metallic and paper, for the convenience of trade, and that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals; demands that the legal-tender currency be freely restored and made legal tender, and continued without contraction, and that the National-Banking law shall be repealed.

THE TICKET.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Stephen Johnson, of Miami, who until to-day headed the Greenback ticket; Lieutenant-Governor, Christopher Lewis, of Franklin; Supreme Judge, Milton L. Clark, of Ross; Treasurer, James Jenkins, of Tuscarawas; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. P. Pitkin, of Clark; Attorney-General, George A. Duncan, of Huron; School Commissioner, John C. Logan, of Mahoning; Board of Public Works, C. C. Strong, of Defiance.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—The County Democratic Convention held here to-day nominated George A. Baker for State Senator, and the following for Representatives: F. W. Green, E. D. Burton, E. J. Blandin, J. M. Poe, Thomas Reilley. Mr. Baker is a prominent and wealthy business man. F. W. Green was formerly editor and part-proprietor of the *Plaindealer*, and last year Secretary of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

The same Convention nominated for County Treasurer Sam Briggs, the well-known Secretary of the Cleveland Club, and Northern Ohio Fair Association.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—I have just taken a journey, and, like Dr. Syntax, I would write it, and first I wish to convey an impression which I formed immediately upon reading some and hearing others of the speeches of the great orators at the opening of the campaign; but which I have retained until I could verify it by actual observation and consultation with the best men and shrewdest politicians of the State. It is, first, that too much attention has been paid to the defense of the President's Southern policy. It needs no defense in Ohio. In reality, almost no one is opposed to it. The people take it for granted. And the principle that an elaborate and strong fight inaugurated against a ridiculous and feeble opponent always magnifies that opponent, and makes both himself and the world at large imagine that he is of some importance, was never truer than in this instance. Had it not been that the Republicans seemed to take it for granted that the people would kick against the President's policy, in all probability the twelve Columbus patriots, with Beatty at their head, would not have kicked. But the elaborate defense of Stanley Matthews and others in their opening speeches gave the best of opportunity for opposition, and perhaps the only wonder is that the opposition has amounted to nothing.

Another mistake of equal gravity, though similar in kind, was made in the elaborate defense of the President's title. Nobody doubts that the President has a clear title. He was installed according to the plan selected by the Democrats themselves, and it is only a waste of words to argue the matter.

But more important than this is the fact that the common voter cares nothing about the subject. He can hardly be persuaded to listen to the dry argument, and this has been markedly true of almost every meeting I have thus far attended.

There is one speaker, however, who addresses the people upon subjects in which they are interested, and who is every day making a brighter record for himself as a stump orator. That man is the Hon. William H. West, the candidate for Governor.

Another serious mistake, which the leaders of both sides see and keenly feel, and one which arises from the same principle enunciated above, is the recognition in both platforms of the Communists and strikers in a so-called labor plank. A demagogue spirit of cringing and reaching out an itching palm for Communistic votes prompted the recognition, call it as you may, and it magnified the laborers in their own estimation until they said, in substance: "Behold, these fellows at last concede our power, but they do this only to secure our assistance at election time. Lo, how we will go back upon them! We will play second fiddle no more forever. We will organize a party of our own and run our own political machine." And they did organize, and that is about all they have done except to figure in such papers as have had enterprising reporters who have interviewed the candidates. There is a general dissatisfaction among the workingmen with their leaders, who are not workingmen themselves, but are men who have taken hold of the party for the sake of advancing their own interests.

I was yesterday up in the midst of

THE GREENBACKERS' STRONGHOLD,

the Mahoning Valley. In Youngstown and Mahoning County the fervent prayers of the Democracy have been heard and answered, and the Greenbackers have been received back into the fold. Only one county ticket for both parties is in the field, and the combined strength of the two will make the contest very close, and it is possible that it may carry the county. Youngstown already has a Democratic Mayor, who is, after the true Democratic spirit of modern days, having his record investigated by a Council Committee, just to see how much he has stolen; and the probabilities are strong that he will be impeached.

But to return to the facts gathered during the journey. While in Youngstown I called upon several of the leading coal and iron operators and indulged in a confidential talk with them. It is not necessary to give the names of those visited. The substance of what was said will be sufficient.

"We are, you know, here in Youngstown, in the heart of the coal and iron regions of this part of the State. Our very life depends upon the mining of the one and the manufacture of the other. Well, business has not been so brisk of late as we would like it, but there is no such gloom and idleness as have been often represented. We are doing well, and have the prospect of doing better." This was the opinion of a leading member of the Powers Coal Company, one of the largest mining corporations in the State.

The Superintendent of the Nimrod Furnace Company said to me:

"The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who was here last week, either was a direct falsifier, or else he took no pains to inform himself in regard to the facts existing here. The gloom and dullness of which he speaks are not known to us at all. There is but one iron furnace entirely idle in this whole valley, and that, from bad management, has become bankrupt. Every kind of business has its failures. Of course we are not carrying on so much business as we were in the flush times when so many railroads were being built, but we are perfectly satisfied considering everything; and are not pleased with lying reports that would make out, for the sake of political capital, that we are hard up and bankrupted."

These two opinions embody the sentiments of all.

JOHN GEE,

the Democratic engineer, is generally very closemouthed, and when he speaks it is with much of the indefiniteness and ambiguity of the oracle at Delphi. But while upon the subject of the workingmen, I thought it might be of interest to get a Democratic opinion, and so called upon him. He was found at the Democratic Committee rooms in this city, surrounded with his clerks. In reply to a question in regard to what he thought the effect of the new ticket upon the result this fall would be, he said:

"Well, I can hardly tell. These workingmen are the worst fellows to calculate upon in the world. This new convention, which assembles on the 16th, will probably decide their influence to a very large extent. If a new ticket is put in the field then,—let me see,—Democratic, Republican, Greenbackers, Prohibition, Workingmen No. 1, Workingmen No. 2,—we will then have six regular tickets in the field. The workingmen will be divided, and not able to accomplish much. But there is a prospect that the plan adopted by party No. 1, of appearing in force at the Convention on the 16th and making an effort to capture it, may be successful. If so, we may expect perhaps that an union thus effected will be more powerful. But I do not anticipate much from them. They will probably get into a quarrel among themselves before they are through, and the majority of them go back to the old parties. This new Convention is understood to be in the interests of the Grangers, to a certain extent, at least, and if that is so it is safe to say that there can be no union of forces between the two, for their interests are directly opposite."

This opinion of John Gee's is probably very close to the truth.

In my next I shall have something to say about the Senatorial contest.

WISCONSIN.

THE CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—The Republican State Convention which has just adjourned was composed of many of the representative men of the party from all sections of the State, and the delegates had the advice of a very large number of the prominent politicians who went to Madison to see that the Convention did its work in good style. If there is any one thing that the Wisconsin politician heartily enjoys more than another, it is to attend a State Convention of his party. What the feast of the Passover is to the Jews, and what a first-class camp-meeting is to the Methodist, the State Convention is to the average politician. There he enjoys the enthusiasm of the crowd; there he meets all the old stagers from the different localities, with whom he has shaken hands from time immemorial, and there he gets his spiritual strength renewed, and is confirmed in the faith that his party is the best and purest on earth. This Convention just adjourned was notable for the absence of office-holders from the list of delegates. The inevitable Postmaster, and irrepressible gaugers, and omnipresent Collectors of internal revenue that used to oil all the party machinery from the premonitory symptoms of a call for a ward caucus up to the packing and manipulating of a State Convention were present at Madison in considerable force this week, but only as spectators, or as the mutual friends of somebody,—thanks to the recent order of President Hayes on that point, and to their own good sense in obeying orders. It touched the sympathetic chords of one's heart to see them standing about like so many poor orphans, without a vote to sell or a cent's worth of influence to trade on in the general scramble among the candidates. It was a new leaf in the politics of the Republican party of Wisconsin, turned over by the clean fingers of Mr. Hayes, and read and applauded by all good men.

The work of the Convention was very well done; indeed, it was far better done, in most respects, than most people had reason to expect, when we remember how opinions conflicted among the honest and sincere men of the party in regard to the Southern policy of the Administration, to Civil-Service reform, and to the financial problem. So far as

THE NOMINATIONS

are concerned, they are unusually good, and that is saying a good deal in favor of them, for it is well known that the Republicans of Wisconsin are not in the habit of choosing from their splendid material incompetent nobodies to stand upon their State ticket before the people as the representative men of the party. The ticket now fairly before the people is a most excellent one so far as the ability, fitness, and character of the different candidates are concerned, and their mere personal popularity, when fairly concentrated upon the campaign, must be an important factor in determining the result.

I have already spoken of Mr. Smith, the candidate for Governor.

THE OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Smith's chances of an election have not been put in jeopardy, as Gen. Washburne's were in 1873, by injudicious selections for some of the other places on the ticket, for the rest of it adds strength and vitality to it and will make its success more certain.

THE HON. J. M. BINGHAM,

who has been named as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, is a lawyer of Chippewa Falls, and one of the best men in the State. He was formerly a practicing lawyer in Jefferson County, and repeatedly represented his district in the Assembly; always regarded as one of the leading men in that body, acted as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and served as Speaker during the session of 1870 with signal success and ability. He is fit for any position in the gift of his party, and, if elected, will not only make the Senate an impartial and dignified presiding officer, but will give character and strength to the Republican Administration at Madison.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

Mr. Hans B. Warner has been again presented to the public for their suffrages. He is a Norwegian by birth, and was brought forward to conciliate that class of voters, who pressed him for the place with zeal and unanimity. He was a candidate two years ago for the same office, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He is said to be an excellent man, thoroughly qualified for the office, and very popular with the voters of his nationality.

THE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER

is a representative of the German element, Mr. Gunther by name, and hails from that sterling Republican County of Winnebago. His selection by the Convention for this important office over many other highly respectable and well qualified candidates is all I know in his favor, and I may add that that is quite sufficient.

President W. C. Whitford, of Milton College, has been put in nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. His position as leading educator has long been felt and acknowledged in the State, and his selection gives dignity and character to the ticket. The office is one of vital importance to the people of the State at all times, but it is rendered especially so at this next election on account of what is popularly known here as the "school-book swindle," which is nothing more nor less than an effort on the part of a certain clique in Madison to get a contract with the State for a series of years to print all the school-books used, and to make it a criminal offense for a parent to purchase a school-book of anybody except themselves. Of course, it is expected that President Whitford is opposed to any such scheme as this, or if he is not his election may be safely considered in doubt until after all the returns are in. He will have a hard man to contend against (most likely) in the person of Prof. Searing, the present accomplished occupant of the office, who fought the school-book scheme last winter with great vigor and bravery, and who will probably be the Democratic nominee again.

MR. CARTER,

the candidate for Attorney General, is also a first-class man in all respects. Indeed, if you wanted a number one man to stand as a candidate for Governor, and should place the names of Smith, Bingham, Whitford, and Carter in a hat, and allow a blindfolded boy to draw out one of them at random, it would make very little difference which name should be selected. They are all gentlemen of character, brains, and integrity, each well trained in the line of his particular profession, and possessed of the proverbial skill of the universal Yankee to do well whatever he undertakes to do.

In a local aspect the ticket has been well selected and the candidates well distributed. The sterling Republican Counties of Rock, Grant, Winnebago, and Pierce have each their representatives on the ticket, while the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are selected from two of the "adamantine" and "rock-rooted" of the Democratic strongholds.

"BLUFF OLD HAL."

A good word must be said, because it is his due, of Gov. Ludington, whose conduct has been fair and manly throughout the spirited contest for a successor to the office he has filled with so much credit to himself for the past two years. Although beset by strong inducements to become again a candidate, he has persistently refused to do so, because his friends pledged him to one term when he was first nominated. He has kept faith with his friends, and that is something for a modern office-holder when a rich prize is held out within easy reach.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 13.—At the Republican County Convention held at the Court-House in this city to-day, W. B. Hawlay, present incumbent, was nominated for County Clerk, W. F. Hutchinson, of Monee, for Treasurer, by acclamation, and Mrs. Sarah C. McIntosh for School Superintendent, by acclamation also. No nomination was made for County Judge in opposition to the Hon. Benjamin Olin, who is an independent candidate. The Convention was quite harmonious and enthusiastic.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Republican County Convention met here to-day and nominated R. W. Hanford for Judge, John W. Dale for Clerk, E. W. Aken for Treasurer, and H. V. Grey for School Superintendent. There was a very full attendance of delegates, and perfect harmony prevailed.

NEW YORK WORKINGMEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's party has issued a call for a convention at Troy Oct. 8 for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—There was a letter published in your valuable paper Monday morning in regard to a company now making investigations of the advantages of Southwestern Kansas with a view of settling there. Since then we have had many inquiries from your readers in regard to the plans of this Company. They can be stated in a very few words. This colony is not gotten up to benefit any man or set of men, nor to sell any particular lands, but it is gotten up to benefit those who go,—a sort of cooperative democratic colony, where every one will have a voice in the choice of location, choice of associates, and choice of guides, and if any one does not like it after he gets there, he will not be obliged to stay. They get the advantages of cheap rates of fare, low freights, of settling in a new place, and, growing right up from the foundation; and many other advantages which will readily suggest themselves to any intelligent mind. Lands can be procured from the Government by actual settlers under the Homestead law, or can be bought from the railroad on long time, and at low prices. There will be a meeting on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at 57 Dearborn street of those who have joined and those who wish to join, for the purpose of choosing a committee to go on the 19th of the month, and also to give them instructions. They will require about two weeks to complete their examination and make their report.

W. V. JOHNSTON.

HYMENEAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—George E. Spencer, United States Senator from Alabama, and Miss May Nunez, an actress, were privately married early yesterday at the parochial residence of St. Bernard's Catholic Church, on West Fourteenth street. The marriage was known only to a few friends of the groom and bride.

THE BANKERS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Convention in New York City.

Paper on the Finance Question by the Hon. William S. Groesbeck.

He Favors the Remonetization of the Silver Dollar.

And Declares There Cannot Be Too Much Gold and Silver.

Prof. Perry, of Williams College, Opposes a Double Standard.

Resolutions Adopted Suggesting Means to Bring About Resumption.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The American Bankers' Convention continued its session to-day with a very full attendance, Charles P. Hall, of Boston, presiding.

E. S. Vanbonhurst offered a resolution setting forth that the Convention pledge itself to aid the Government in resuming payments, but that it was not advisable for their body to put forth any plan for resumption, as the Secretary of the Treasury must have already matured his plan of action; that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and use every influence to bring about resumption in 1879; and that the tax now levied on banks is onerous and should be repealed.

These resolutions, under the rule, were referred to the Executive Council.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. W. S. GROESBECK.

The Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, [a prominent Democrat] made the following address:

The people of the United States have taken up the question of money to give to it a careful consideration. From the beginning of the Government until 1874, gold and silver were equally unlimited legal-tender for the payment of all debts, national and individual, public and private. In 1874 silver was demonetized, and gold alone was put in the place previously occupied by the two metals. It is unnecessary to inquire how this was done; it is enough to say it was not done upon full, patient, and careful consideration. Such consideration the subject is now to receive. Shall this new policy stand, or shall we return to our old historical position? This is a great question to be decided, not for bankers or bondholders, or creditors or debtor, or for any single class, but for the equal benefit of all. No other decision will be satisfactory or final. Many books have been written upon the subject of money, and it would be absurd to attempt a full presentation of it in a single address. I shall only consider those aspects of it which are of special interest at the present time, and all I propose to say may be presented under two inquiries. 1. Is it safe to use silver as well as gold for unlimited legal-tender, and is it better to use both than either one? 2. Is there anything in the present financial condition of the United States which should be taken into consideration in deciding this question? . . .

From the beginning of our Government down to 1874,

BOTH GOLD AND SILVER

were full legal tender for all debts, national and individual, public and private. That was a long experience and a fair trial, and what were its results? During all that time gold and silver kept about evenly together, and their fluctuations were so slight as never to amount to a serious disturbance. It happened that the relation to each other under which we equalized them was slightly different from that which prevailed among the nations of Europe, and as we were young and but starting on our commercial career, and they old and well advanced in theirs, their relation was more controlling than ours. In the beginning and down to 1834, we did not value gold as high as they did. The consequence was, our gold left us and went to them, where it had more power than here; but our silver remained, and answered our purposes just as well and the same as if it had been gold. Since 1834 and down to 1874, we did not value our silver as high as they did, and therefore it left us, but our gold remained, and answered our purposes just as well and the same as if it had been silver. And, when our gold or silver left us, it was to serve us,—either to pay our debts, or to send back to us, in exchange for themselves, their full equivalent in merchandise. Our condition would not have been in the least better if we had used but a single metal; whereas, having the two, whenever a demand came from abroad for either one, we had always the other as a reserve, and so were saved from the danger of exhaustion. It is enough to say that, throughout the period I have referred to, the two metals served us for all our transactions abroad, quite as well as we would have been served if we had used but one. How was it at home? This is a far more interesting inquiry. Not a merchant, or manufacturer, or banker was injured or embarrassed or hindered in his business because we had made both metals a legal-tender; and not a merchant, manufacturer, or banker would have prospered more if we had used gold or silver alone. Not a creditor or debtor uttered a complaint or sought a change; not a laborer, farmer, or mechanic was dissatisfied. Such was our experience in the equal use of both metals as money; and the nation was in a condition of absolute rest and acquiescence in its long-tried policy. In 1873 and 1874, I believe without a single recommendation from the press, or from Boards of Trade, or Chambers of Commerce, or from any other direction, and when, for the first time, our public debt had become heavy and burdensome, and private indebtedness was larger than ever before, and we were in a state of suspension upon a currency amounting to more than seven hundred millions; in such an exigency, and with the knowledge that we were richer in mines of silver than any nation on the globe, we threw our silver away and set up gold alone. In view of our condition at the time, more trying than any we had before experienced, and of the financial hardships gathering before us and demanding a careful husbandry of our utmost resources, it was most extraordinary that we should throw any of them away. But this is our new, and as yet untried, policy. Three causes are urged in its justification—one, the excessive production of silver; another, the demonetization of silver in Europe; and the third, a decreased demand for it in Asia. . . .

The following table shows the total production of the precious metals for the world and for the United States:

World's production of gold from 1852 to 1875, inclusive	$2,913,000,000
World's production of silver from 1852 to 1875, inclusive	1,187,000,000
Yearly average of gold, say	121,000,000
Yearly average of silver, say	49,000,000
United States production from 1845 to 1875, inclusive, of gold	1,323,786,769
United States production from 1845 to 1875, inclusive, of silver	253,000,000
Yearly average of gold, say	42,700,000
Yearly average of silver, say	8,100,000

I would not be misunderstood. I make no war upon gold. All favor it. I am pleading for silver also. The statistics here given are of high authority, and I believe they are sufficiently reliable. It will be observed that I have brought this particular inquiry up to the year 1876. What does the century thus far disclose as to the relative production of the two metals? At the beginning and during the earlier part of it, they were produced in the proportion of three of silver to one of gold. This made no disturbance. At the middle of the century, say in 1848, the proportion had been reversed, and the production was 1. of gold to 68-100 of silver; from 1852 to 1856 it was 1. of gold to 27-100 of silver, nearly four times as much gold as silver; from 1857 to 1875, it was 1. of gold to 68-100 of silver, the same as in 1848. In the language of the British Commission, "The conclusion seems justified, that a review of the relation of the metals in times past shows that the fall in the price of silver is not due to any excessive production as compared with gold." The yield of gold as late as 1875 was at least 20 per cent more than that of silver. How it was in 1876 we are not sufficiently informed, but it was probably greater, and so it may be in the present year and for a few years to come. But it is declining, and may at last become insignificant. On the other hand, that of silver has been increasing. It may have reached its maximum; it may go still higher; it may ere long decline. We cannot tell. This we know: its production in all other places than Nevada is not increasing, but rather decreasing, and the famous mines of Nevada are but pockets that may soon be emptied. There have been wild stories of the excessive production of silver, and still wilder ones of its probable future production. The facts are before us, and surely we are not yet called upon to abandon it, and are too wise to do so upon an uncertainty; surely we will not consent to be frightened out of a policy or into a policy by a mere apprehension. . . .

The next objection to silver is its alleged demonetization in Europe. What is the present standing of gold and silver? The following table, compiled from accredited publications and brought down to 1875, gives the population of the nations mentioned, and groups them under their different systems:

DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND DOUBLE CURRENCY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNDER GOLD.

Nations.	Population.
Great Britain	32,000,000
Canada	4,000,000
Australia	2,000,000
Portugal	4,250,000
Turkey in Europe and Asia	29,500,000
Persia	5,000,000
Brazil	10,000,000
Argentine Republic	1,800,000
Egypt	8,000,000
German Empire	41,000,000
Sweden	4,250,000
Denmark	1,800,000
Norway	1,750,000
Chili	2,100,000
Japan	33,000,000
Total	180,450,000

UNDER SILVER.

Nations.	Population.
Russia	87,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Central America	2,900,000
Ecuador	1,300,000
China	425,000,000
India	200,000,000
Mexico	9,000,000
Peru	4,500,000
United States of Colombia	2,700,000
Tripoli	1,200,000
Tunis	2,000,000
Holland	3,700,000
Venezuela	1,400,000
Total	876,700,000

UNDER GOLD AND SILVER.

Nations.	Population.
Belgium	5,100,000
Bolivia	1,800,000
France	36,100,000
Greece	1,500,000
Italy	26,800,000
Spain	16,500,000
Switzerland	2,700,000
Total	90,500,000

It will be noticed that the United States is omitted from the table. She is now considering the question. Let us suppose she takes her old position among the nations under gold and silver. The table would be:

Population under gold	180,450,000
Population under silver	876,700,000
Population under gold and silver	132,500,000

The inquiry is, would such a position be safe for the United States? If we look only to population, the decision can be made at once. Uniting those upon silver and those upon both metals, they are more than five times as numerous as those upon gold alone. If we look only to territory, the decision can be made with equal promptness. More than three-fourths of the earth is occupied by those using silver alone, and silver and gold equally. If Russia, Austria, and Italy were now upon a coin basis or about to take that position, we might close this particular inquiry; but expensive wars have driven them to an inconvertible paper currency, and so, not using silver, the demand for it they would otherwise make is largely diminished. Omitting the smaller and less important States from both sides, we have England and Germany on one side, and France, Belgium, India, China, and the United States, supposing her to return to her former position, on the other side. The inquiry is, would the stability of silver be assured under this arrangement? There is

NO GOOD REASON TO DOUBT IT.

In population and territory the last-named nations are greatly superior to the former, and in commercial importance quite equal to them now, and sure to continue so. It only remains, then, to inquire whether they will adhere to their present standard. France has recently limited the coinage of silver, and this has been referred to as an indication that she will finally abandon it. Such a policy is not to be apprehended; all the conditions are against it. The certain loss and embarrassment of change, the extreme difficulty of its successful accomplishment, the long and rich experience of France in the equal use of both metals, her pride of position, her rivalry of Germany, the exploded panic of excessive production, the restored demand from India and China, and the recovery of silver from its recent extreme depression,—these are influences enough to withhold her from following the example of Germany. Why should she follow that example?

Germany began demonetization in 1871 and proceeded cautiously to 1873, when she passed a second law, under which it may at last be completed. This law does not demonetize: it stops short of that. It arranges the preliminaries and empowers the "Bundesrath," when all is ready, to declare demonetization, as it were by a proclamation. That declaration has not yet been made, and about $200,000,000 in silver thalers are to-day full legal-tender in Germany, and occupy the field of circulation, while her gold is under lock and key, in the fear that if it is let out it will run away. Such is the boasted demonetization of silver by Germany. Begun in 1871, it is not more than half consummated in 1877, and silver is still uppermost among her people. Why this movement was made has not been satisfactorily explained. I have not yet met with the faintest commendation of it, and to an outside observer it has the appearance of a foolish, costly, and most unnecessary blunder. Will France repeat it? Germany tried it under the most favorable conditions. Her debt was less than five hundred millions, and she had in her hands the French indemnity of a thousand millions. Her preparations were ample, the undertaking seemed easy, but it is not yet a success. The debt of France is more than three thousand millions, she has no fund for experiments corresponding to the indemnity, and her stock of silver is larger than that of Germany. The trial by her coming after that of Germany, would be still more difficult and costly. She may continue to embarrass her rival by limiting the coinage of silver, but we may be certain she will not demonetize it. Nor should the United States. Her debt is also large, and she is in a state of suspension on seven hundred millions of paper currency, and the financial embarrassments of her people are almost too heavy to be borne. The case of Germany, instead of being an example to be followed, is rather an admonition and a warning.

The third objection to silver is the alleged decreased demand for it in Asia. . . . There was recently a check in the Eastern demand for silver. It was but temporary, and it is again moving in full volume. As the rivers run into the sea, and yet the sea is not full, so is it with the flow of silver into the East. . . . There is an abundance of testimony leading to the conclusion that there can be

NO PERMANENT GLUT OF SILVER,

and that a century at the very least must elapse before the world can be overstocked with it.

I have now noticed the three leading objections to silver. 1. Excessive production. There is no excessive production. The production of gold throughout the world is greater than that of silver; so, also, is its production in the United States. And the stock of gold in Europe and the West is more than twice as large as their stock of silver. 2. Recent demonetization of silver in Europe. This is confined to Germany, and the Scandinavian nations, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The last three are unimportant. All of them are not equal in commercial importance to the State of New York. Remonetization by the United States will neutralize the effects of demonetization by Germany. 3. A decreased demand for it in Asia. The demand is fully restored, and may be relied upon to continue for at least a century.

But, it is said, we must not remonetize just now, because we would be flooded with silver. How, let me ask, and from what quarter? The yearly demand of the East, the amount used yearly for watches, plate, knives and forks, and in many of the arts, and the amount required yearly to supply the decrease of the existing stock by abrasion and loss, will together about take up the present yearly production. So that if we would be flooded, it must come from nations having it and wanting to get rid of it. What nations want to sell? Not nations with a silver standard; nations do not sell their standard of value as merchandise. Not nations having the gold standard; they do not keep silver for sale. I know of no quarter from which this flood could come but Germany, the only nation selling silver. How much has she to sell? At most, two hundred millions; the latest statements put the amount at one hundred and fifty millions. England is buying it for India. Let us be thankful if we can get some of it while it is depreciated. We shall have abundant use for it. . . .

But the question now before us is not so much what standard we shall choose, as

WHETHER ONE OF THE METALS SHALL BE THROWN AWAY.

Some say, use gold for unlimited tender, and silver for subsidiary coinage and small change, and they suppose that such an arrangement would fully utilize and save silver. This is a great mistake. Subsidiary coinage is always limited and small in quantity. There is now outside the mines enough silver to supply this particular need, and it would not be necessary to go into them for at least a quarter of a century. This arrangement would throw away, as useless for coin, more than three-fourths of the entire quantity of silver, compel at once the abandonment of the majority of the mines, and put the world upon the single standard of gold. In a recent work on Gold and Debt I find the following extract from the London *Economist*: "Probably if there was gold enough for all the world, it would be best there should be only a single standard of value throughout the world, and that one gold. But this is impossible. Some have doubted whether there is gold enough for the nations which now intend to use it; there certainly is not enough for all the world." Up to 1850 there had never been an intimation that there was too much coin, and there had never been a suggestion to demonetize either metal. During the great production of gold, from 1852 to 1858, we heard such a suggestion for the first time. It was made in behalf of capital, or rather of that small part of it which was under fixed and permanent investment. It was not heeded. The abundance was welcomed and used, and the world never in the same time made such an advance; and I think it will be further found that during this period, and notwithstanding the waste of great wars, the ratio of increase in property, real, personal, and of every kind, is quite equal to the ratio of increase in coin. When England adopted the gold standard, it was not done in hostility to silver. The entire world was upon silver, and it was not affected. Passing intermediate changes, when Germany in 1871 made the first public step in her movement, it was not taken to injure silver. It was only a choice between two metals of equal rank and power. Silver was then at a premium. Now it is depreciated, and the continuation of such a policy is more than the mere choice of a standard; it is an attack upon silver which, if continued and successful, would force its abandonment. This tendency of the recent movements of fixed capital against this metal is beginning to be understood, and it is proposed by some to correct it by an international convention. Avoiding entangling alliances, the United States should always be ready to meet in consultation with other nations upon subjects of common interest. But this remedy is, just now, entirely impracticable. Europe is not in a condition to go into such a convention; England would not consent to change her standard, nor would Germany acknowledge her blunder. The scheme of remitting this subject to an international convention is tantamount to its indefinite postponement. We are not dependent upon an outside remedy. We have one in our own hands, and we are strong enough and should be brave enough to apply it, and our condition demands that we should do so at once.

This brings us to

THE SECOND INQUIRY:

Is there anything in the present financial condition of the United States which should be taken into consideration in deciding whether we should use both gold and silver for unlimited legal-tender? The bonded debt of the United States is about seventeen hundred millions; the suspended currency of the United States, including bank-notes, is about seven hundred millions; the debt of the people, including corporations, is large beyond all precedent. In a word, our financial condition is such as to demand a careful husbandry of all our resources, and to forbid the throwing away of any of them. If our public debt can be legally and honorably paid in silver as well as gold, we should put ourselves in such a position as that we may, in our discretion, pay it in silver or gold. If our paper currency may be redeemed in silver or gold, and it is our purpose to redeem it, and we can do so more easily in both metals than in either one, we should use both. If our people can, without violating their contracts, be in any considerable degree relieved from the heavy indebtedness now resting upon them by using both silver and gold, let them at once have the privilege. Can we, legally and honorably, pay our public debt in silver as well as gold?

Owing to the peculiar phraseology of the laws under which some of our bonds were authorized, it was claimed that the principal of them was payable in greenbacks, and the interest only in coin. This was an open question, and a movement was started to close it. To accomplish this the Forty-first Congress passed

THE FOLLOWING BILL:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled: That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

. . . What does the law say? In substance this: To remove doubts and settle conflicting interpretations, the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of its bonds and notes, except in cases where the law has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. In a word, all bonds and notes not expressly payable in lawful money were to be paid in gold and silver.

Prior to the passage of the law of 1869, during its passage and subsequent to it, there was not a single utterance in Congress or out of Congress, in the press or elsewhere, that these bonds were payable in gold alone. From the time they were issued, to 1871, silver was worth more than gold at the relation we had established between them. There was no occasion, therefore, to discriminate against it. Those selling would not be eager to represent the bonds as payable in the cheaper metal, and those buying would not object that they were payable in both metals. The claim that they were made payable in gold only is an afterthought of which we never heard until it began to be apprehended that silver would depreciate. It was this apprehension that begat the claim and labored earnestly for demonetization. Contracts are to be executed not in what was legal-tender when they were made, but in what was legal-tender when they mature, and the best and fairest policy is that which preserves for the maturity of the contract the same tender that was in force when it was entered into. When that is the case, the Government cannot be held responsible for any changes that may occur, and neither party can be wronged, and both must be satisfied.

Let us now

APPLY THIS DOCTRINE.

According to the construction of the contract, as fixed by the law of 1869, when these bonds were sold by the Government, they were payable in coin of gold and silver. Let us see to it, when they are to be paid, that we are ready with the identical tender which was in force when the Government parted with them. That will be legal, that will be just, that will be fair, that will be honest. No other course will be so just, fair, and honest. But, it is asked, would you pay in silver if it had depreciated? Let me ask, on the other hand, would you pay in gold alone if it had appreciated? The continued demonetization of silver prolongs the appreciation of gold. We know, therefore, that by this policy we impose a hardship and do a wrong. We do not know that silver will continue to be depreciated if it should be demonetized. On the contrary, it is reliably certain, if that be done, that gold would come down and silver go up, and that the two metals would again stand arm in arm and side by side. It is always a duty to undo an admitted wrong, and we should make the trial although there may be a possible uncertainty in the remedy. On any other theory wrongs would be perpetuated. But, it is said, we must take care of the public credit, and to do this we should pay the bonds in gold only. Who gave these bonds? Not the Secretary of the Treasury, not the Congress; and neither the Secretary or the members of Congress are bound to pay them. The people of the United States gave them, and they alone are bound to pay them. How do the people of the United States bind themselves or make a contract? Not by advertisements, or syndicates, or Secretaries, or Presidents. There is but one possible way, and that is by a duly enacted law. The Constitution prescribes the way, and Congress alone is the agency. All that may be done in any other way, or by any other agency, is entirely without authority. Now, what is good faith, what the truest, highest, and noblest faith in a Government by the people, that faith which is best calculated and surest to exalt and establish its honor and credit at home and abroad? It is this: Adherence to law in all trials and temptations, always and in all things executing it in letter and in spirit. Let us be thankful if we can maintain this principle in all our conduct and policy, and let us so execute these bonds, recognizing and discharging the entire and the exact obligations as interpreted by the law of 1869. With this the people will be satisfied,—with this the bondholder must and should be satisfied. By this course the stability and safety of the bond through all the years it may be outstanding will be assured, and the faith of the nation fully maintained. There is no doubt about it.

WE CAN, LEGALLY AND HONORABLY, PAY OUR PUBLIC DEBT IN SILVER

as well as gold, and, such being our privilege, we should not abandon it. . . .

Allow me to say in conclusion, gold and silver only should be our legal-tender money. They have endured a trial of thousands of years; all other forms of legal-tender have failed. Promises, whether national or individual, for which no fulfillment is provided, are a fiction and sure to end in wrong. Law can do much, but it cannot make a slip of paper costing a penny a reliable and just payment for a day of toil or a bushel of wheat. Gold and silver are realities, as wheat and corn are realities, and a dollar in coin is only the equivalent of its cost of production and a reasonable profit to the farmer. Wheat would make an honest legal-tender if it were suitable; gold and silver make just as honest legal-tender, and they are suitable. There is no sham or deceit about them, and they never go into bankruptcy. Let us rest on them, and keep both as equally important. . . . There has never been too much gold and silver in the past; there never will be too much in the future.

THE PAPER DISCUSSED.

Mr. Groesbeck's paper was discussed by S. B. Ruggles and Mr. Judson, of New York, and Mr. Poor, of Massachusetts. The latter argued that no advantage could result from the establishment of a silver standard, and that the whole question was one of convenience.

Mr. Samuel H. Keyes, of Catskill, thought the idea of changing the standard silver was all wrong.

Mr. Hayes, of Chicago, and Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, also discussed the paper, and the latter favored the appointment of a committee to confer with eminent men of the country in regard to the matter, and to go to Washington to arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury for resumption.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The night session of the Bankers' Convention was well attended, many ladies being present. Prof. Perry, of Williams College, read his paper on the "Silver Question," opposing a double standard.

Mr. Moss, of Ohio, offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Association, if silver is to be remonetized the coins should be made of such weight as to render them interchangeable with gold coins of the same denomination.

The resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

The Executive Council reported that having considered the resolution requesting the President of the Convention to select a committee to consider the plan of resumption proposed by Mr. Coe, deem it inexpedient to appoint a special committee for that purpose, as the Executive Council of this Association has been so enlarged as to include members in every part of the country; that it is considered most expedient to refer the question to them.

The Council further report that, having considered the resolution offered by Mr. Coe, of New York, and Mr. Dashler, of Ohio, submit the following resolution as covering the subject:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association the early resumption of specie payments is necessary to the restoration of general prosperity and social progress throughout the nation; that the general use of coin, the measure of value, as formerly, will alone secure those certain rewards to labor and impart that steadiness to the value and price of all property which is required to stimulate enterprise and give proper encouragement to every useful industry; that the time has fully come when an enforced currency, the expedient of war, should be gradually removed, while all conditions in the country are most favorable to that end; that it is essential to the highest welfare of the American people that their trade and commerce should all be conducted upon the standard of value which the most advanced commercial nations in the world have adopted; that the general resumption of coin payment can be best secured and maintained by the co-operation of the Government and people through the agency of the banks, which is earnestly recommended; that by such a co-operation the resources of the country will be most effectually reached, whether in smaller or larger sums, and absorbed into the hands of the Government, and present bountiful harvests and increasing mechanical manufacturing productions of the nation will thus contribute to resumption; that this great end can be secured with the co-operation of the people by the means already provided for by law.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

SMUGGLED VESTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Special-Agent Brackett has seized a large invoice of goods, consisting of vestments used by the Catholic clergy, jewelry, and ladies' fine cambric garments. The *Times* says the church vestments were manufactured in Rome, and are of the costliest description, much more so than those worn by the majority of the priests in this city. All of them are of the finest silk, decorated with crosses of heavy gold tack. Some are beautifully embroidered, others set with precious stones. The vestment comprises twenty-one complete sets, making 240 pieces. The value of three sets, including the most richly-ornamented chasubles, dalmatics, and manipies, is estimated at $350 a set. The total value of clerical goods, including twenty-seven packages of silk plush, is over $3,000. The jewelry consists of jet and imitations of precious stones set in gold. There are 350 sets in all, including hadsome earrings, studs, and breastpins. The ladies' garments, underwear, are of fine cambric handsomely-embroidered, number 136 pieces, and are very valuable.

The goods were smuggled into this port by an Italian named Franchini, who bought up an inspector and passed his trunks as personal effects in use. Part of the vestments had been sold to priests in Philadelphia, who gave a clew to the guilty parties. No arrests have been made, but the goods await appraisement and sale.

INDIANS.

GEN. CROOK AND CRAZY HORSE.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—The *Bee* publishes a statement to the effect that Gen. Crook narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Crazy Horse on the occasion of the recent disturbance at the Red Cloud Agency. Crazy Horse had been working to breed discontent among the Indians and urging them to go on the war-path, but he could not succeed. Among the northern Indians he had been pretty powerful, but when he came to this reservation he found so many Chiefs who were regarded his superiors that he lost all his influence, and became angry and ill-natured. Gen. Crook sent word that he wished to talk with him, and had started out with Mr. Clark, an Indian Agent and interpreter, to see him. On the way down to his camp Gen. Crook was overtaken by a courier, who stated that Crazy Horse, in conversation with his men, had said that he intended to talk pretty saucy to the General. In case the General should object, he would kill him. Gen. Crook and his companions, who were unarmed, thereupon abandoned the idea of having a talk with Crazy-Horse, and the plotters were arrested and the death of Crazy-Horse followed.

Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Little-Bad-Man, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, No-Water, and others, will go to Washington the last of this month.

Gen. Crook left for the East this afternoon, and will be in Washington when these Chiefs arrive there.

THE WARM-SPRINGERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Indian Inspector Vandever telegraphs from Mesilla, New Mexico, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as follows: "The Warm Spring Indians left their reservation and have murdered thirteen persons. Jeffords, former Agent of the Chiricahuas, stirred them up to insubordination. He can be convicted on Indian testimony of furnishing whisky to the Indians."

THE SICK SENATOR.

Visits of the President and Gen. Butler at the Bedside of Oliver P. Morton—Both of the Former Moved to Tears.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13.—President Hayes, accompanied only by his son Webb and "Mack," of the Sandusky *Register*, went to Richmond on a special train this morning from Dayton to call upon Senator Morton. The train arrived at 9:30, and was met by an immense concourse of citizens at the depot. Carriages were in waiting, and the party was driven at once to Gov. Burbank's residence, where the Senator is lying. On the way there the streets were lined with thousands of spectators, and the President's carriage was literally filled to overflowing with bouquets. There was no further demonstration than this, at the President's special request. Anticipation of the visit did not act unfavorably upon the Senator. On the contrary, he has not been so well at any time since his first attack, a month ago. Dr. Thompson says he has not been more encouraged by the prospect for recovery than to-day. The President was admitted immediately upon arrival, as the time of his stay was limited. A brief conversation ensued, in which the President expressed the interest and concern felt by himself and the whole nation in the Senator's recovery, and hoped that it might soon be accomplished. Senator Morton replied that he expected to take his seat at the regular session of the Senate in December, and that there he would give Mr. Hayes' Administration a warm and hearty support. Gen. Butler, who was passing through en route to Chicago, also stopped in Richmond, and was present at the interview between Hayes and Morton. To the latter he said: "We shall miss you sadly, Senator Morton." Morton responded that he would be in his seat at the regular session. Butler continued: "But we shall miss you at the special session, Senator. The whole country will miss you." At this point his feelings overcame him, and his emotion was so great that he was unable to proceed. The President was also affected to tears. Soon after the visitors withdrew, and in a few minutes left the house for the depot. As he entered the carriage President Hayes briefly thanked the citizens of Richmond for the cordiality of his reception, and the evident good will expressed by it. Late advices report that Senator Morton sustained no ill results from the visit. Dr. Thompson telegraphs his condition to be unchanged.

To the Western Associated Press.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 13.—The Presidential party left Dayton this morning at o'clock for Richmond in a special train, which was under the personal supervision of Supt. Wilson, of the Little Miami Railroad, who accompanied the party. Mrs. Hayes remained in Dayton, at the residence of Mr. Anderson. The train arrived at Richmond at 9.30 a. m., and as it entered the depot was loudly cheered by a vast concourse of people, who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the President. Carriages were in waiting, which the President and party entered, and were immediately driven to the residence of ex-Gov. Burbank, where Senator Morton is lying ill. A few friends of the Senator's family were present, to whom the President was introduced, immediately after which he entered the sick-room. By order of the physician, no one was present at the interview, which was very brief, lasting but a few minutes. The President was deeply affected upon beholding the condition of the Senator. He found him, however, much better than he expected to see him, and Dr. Thompson says the improvement in the Senator's condition has been very marked for two days.

Gen. Butler, when passing through Richmond en route to Chicago, stopped over for a few minutes to call upon Senator Morton.

There was no public reception of the President at Richmond, although thousands of people had gathered along the streets and followed him to the depot, as he was returning to the train. The party returned to Dayton at 11 o'clock, where the President was joined by Mrs. Hayes, and immediately left for Fremont to be present at the reunion of his old regiment to-morrow.

FREMONT, O., Sept. 13.—Immediately upon the arrival of the President at Dayton, on his return from Richmond, Ind., he was joined by Mrs. Hayes, Secretary McCrary, Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. J. D. Cox, and Mr. R. C. Anderson and daughter, and the party without delay started for Fremont on a special train provided by Manager Brown, of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. At Springfield the party was joined by Miss Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, Gen. Keifer, and Supt. Howard, of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, and the party dined at Bellefontaine, the distinguished personages apparently enjoying the accommodations of an ordinary country hotel.

The ride was a very pleasant one. Without further incident the train reached Clyde, where a large number of people had assembled to meet the President. No stay was made, however, and the party arrived at Fremont about half-past 5 p. m. As the train reached the depot a band of music struck up an inspiring strain, which was accompanied by the hearty cheers of the hundreds of people who had gathered to welcome the President and party. Carriages were also in waiting to take the various members of the party to their respective stopping places.

The town is beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, mottoes, and arches.

The arrangements for the celebration are made thorough and complete, and if it is not in every sense a success it will not be because the citizens failed to perform their part of the labor.

You Are Troubled with a Bad Breath.

It annoys your friends as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant Sozodont. It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure.

Is it wise to live in this bright world with a mouthful of discolored teeth? Bernard's Golden Dentilave will remove the discoloration and impart a pleasant breath. Your druggist has it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Liberal Remittances of Currency to the Country.

Legal-Tender Reserves of the New York Banks.

The Produce Markets Unsettled and Irregular—Provisions Tame and Easier.

Grain Tends Downwards—The Shipping Movement Less Active—The Outlook in Breadstuffs.

FINANCIAL.

The flow of currency to the country is increasing. Yesterday the orders were heavy, and the Chicago banks drew largely on their New York correspondents to maintain their supply of legal-tenders on hand. Along with the increased orders for currency there were received larger offerings of country paper for rediscount. The supply of negotiable paper from the city customers of the banks was only moderate. Taken altogether, the demand for accommodation is not pressing.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; loans on call are made at lower rates.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $3,200,000.

LEGAL-TENDER RESERVES OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

The banks of Chicago and the Northwest are directly interested in the state of the legal-tender reserves of the New York banks, which under the operation of our banking system, hold a large proportion of the cash means of the interior banks. The following table, prepared by the New York *Tribune*, shows the amount of legal-tenders kept on hand by each bank, and the proportion of legal-tenders to deposits for Sept. 8, 1877, and the corresponding date of 1873. There is some improvement to be seen in the fact that the general ratio of legal-tenders to deposits is now 23.7 per cent, against 20.2 per cent on the corresponding date just before the panic of 1873.

BANKS.	Legal-tenders. 1877.	1873.	Per cent to Dep. 1877.	1873.
Republic	$136,500	$297,300	7.3	13.2
State of New York	159,900	790,100	10.9	27.9
Nassau	226,700	286,100	12.2	14.1
Merchants'	642,700	880,500	13.5	16.6
People's	191,000	219,800	15.4	16.5
Metropolitan	1,413,000	514,000	15.7	12.7
First National	919,800	653,800	15.9	15.9
New York	1,197,000	1,203,600	16.1	13.1
German American	288,300	744,500	16.6	16.4
Broadway	495,200	348,500	16.8	15.8
Butch's and Drov's	174,000	543,400	17.3	26.6
Mercantile	486,400	542,400	17.9	16.2
Oriental	207,000	198,600	18.2	18.0
Mechanics'	858,000	880,500	18.4	23.5
Citizens'	290,400	326,700	19.7	25.0
Hanover	617,700	417,900	19.8	18.0
North America	397,500	222,800	19.9	7.9
Leather Manf.'s	427,000	440,600	20.0	20.2
Fourth National	2,351,300	2,172,300	20.7	13.5
Marine	307,500	392,500	20.7	22.9
Phoenix	474,000	632,700	20.8	26.2
Gallatin	407,100	598,000	21.1	40.7
Merchants' Exch	521,200	566,100	21.3	37.8
Mech. and Trad	258,000	413,200	21.3	34.1
Union	614,800	957,500	21.6	33.3
Continental	447,000	294,000	21.7	26.5
America	1,542,600	909,800	22.1	20.5
Im & Traders'	3,411,300	2,516,200	22.2	19.2
Second National	406,000	383,400	22.4	31.1
Shoe and Leather	669,000	838,500	22.7	25.6
Tradesmen's	491,000	555,200	27.1	33.9
Tenth National	168,500	202,300	23.5	46.0
East River	132,400	213,700	24.4	31.6
City	791,000	383,000	24.6	12.3
Chatham	699,400	467,100	24.8	24.1
Park	3,041,200	2,242,300	25.0	13.0
Mch. Bk. Ass'n	151,000	224,100	25.0	21.4
Irving	544,400	579,000	25.3	25.6
Manhattan	1,023,000	711,700	25.4	19.0
Mf. & Merchants	130,200	205,300	25.4	21.5
Greenwich	190,100	133,800	25.8	12.9
Ninth National	1,205,700	1,229,200	25.9	19.3
N. Y. Nat'l Ex	186,600	235,900	25.9	30.5
Central National	1,908,000	2,470,200	27.3	29.9
N. Y. County	287,000	258,700	27.5	38.8
Bowery	243,000	337,000	27.8	31.8
Pacific	582,600	226,900	27.9	14.7
Amer. Exchange	2,349,000	769,300	29.1	18.0
Grocers'	196,600	128,700	29.6	21.9
North River	244,500	174,300	29.9	19.9
Market	463,900	502,900	30.5	37.3
St. Nicholas	340,000	373,100	30.8	41.2
Chemical	3,488,800	974,500	33.3	22.2
Third National	1,789,300	1,170,200	35.6	20.4
Seventh Ward	308,300	199,000	37.6	24.2
Commerce	1,896,800	2,856,900	30.8	46.7
Corn. Exchange	1,060,000	224,000	62.5	16.2
Fulton	980,700	392,200	68.8	31.8

STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES COMMERCE.

A table has been prepared by the New York *Journal of Commerce* showing the net imports and domestic exports, including specie, of the United States since 1790, arranged by decades:

	Net imports.	Domestic exports.	Excess imports or exports.
1790 to 1820	$1,639,018,063	$1,157,393,260	$481,624,803
Decade end'd			
Sept. 30, 1830	590,985,596	536,104,918	32,884,683
Sept. 30, 1840	1,103,224,088	992,889,909	110,334,179
June 30, 1850	1,138,682,305	1,131,458,801	7,223,504
June 30, 1860	2,691,377,874	2,753,646,101	59,268,227
June 30, 1870	3,671,557,838	3,354,148,438	317,409,400
7 years ended June 30, 1877	3,804,317,147	4,026,754,624	222,437,477
Total	14,226,166,911	13,558,396,046	
Total excess imports			$667,770,865

The figures upon which this table is based show that from 1790 to 1811 the imports were in excess of the exports by amounts ranging from $403,616 in 1799 to $34,559,040 in 1808. Just before the outbreak of the war of 1812 the exports exceeded the imports, and after the peace the imports were again in excess. In 1831 the imports began to increase, and the year before the panic of 1837 were $61,316,995 greater than the exports. After the panic the exports were in excess for seven years. The same phenomena preceded and followed the panics of 1857 and 1873, as has often been shown.

POLITICS AND FINANCES IN FRANCE.

The official returns of the amounts realized by the taxations of France during the current year show that there was a great falling off in the receipts in June and July. The Treasury received in May $1,642,000 more than the estimates; the receipts in June were $111,000 below the estimates; and those of July only $168,800 above the estimates. The figures for August are not yet complete, but the first half shows an excess of $917,200. These variations in the figures are believed to guage quite accurately the depression in public feeling. The uneasiness in June following the Cabinet change of May 16 was at its height, and since that time public confidence has been recovering.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR AUGUST.

The imports of New York for August were valued at $27,820,159, which is $3,823,443 larger than a year ago, and $3,814,333 less than in August, 1875. The exports from New York in August amounted to $23,431,052. This is $3,034,636 less than a year ago, and $789,950 less than in August, 1875. For the past eight months the total value of the imports at New York was $232,957,682, an increase of $30,690,701 over those of the corresponding period of last year, and a decrease of $17,948,338, and $51,866,091 compared with the corresponding periods of 1875 and 1874.

THE BULLS WASHING THEIR HANDS.

The operators for a rise in stocks are endeavoring, according to the New York *Herald*, to wash their hands of as many stocks as possible without injuring prices. Their success is but moderate. There are no shorts to buy in on a decling market, and no public to buy on any ground. The market is one of shreds and patches, weakened at one moment by sales, then strengthened by repurchases, and generally irregular.

THE SPURT IN MINING STOCKS OVER.

The *Alta California* of Sept. 7 says of the mining-stock market:

From the course of the market yesterday, and the prices realized, we have come to the conclusion that the deal is about over in certain stocks, and what spare change the "boys" had has been concentrated in the pockets of the shrewd manipulators that run the late movement. The active stocks were off, and "way off" is the better expression to designate how they were. Justice and Overman were the principal ones affected, especially the former, which touched $10.25 yesterday, falling from its high position of last week nearly one-half in price. We are in possession of no information for this wonderful decline, outside of the fact that those who controled the movement unloaded and went "short" heavily, and we believe to this cause may be ascribed its wonderful shrinkage yesterday. The other stocks show but little changes, and exhibit no disposition to follow Justice.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids were made on the New York Stock Exchange on the 11th inst. for railroad bonds:

B'st'n, H. & Erie, 1st M.	12	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p c	110¼
Bur. C. R. & N., 1st 5s	53	Clev. P. & A. old bds.	104¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st M.	23	Clev. P. & A. new bds.	108
Chi. & Alton, income	104	Buffalo & E., new bds.	107¼
Joliet & Chi., 1st M.	107	D., M. & T. 1st 7s, 1906.	108
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	114¾	L. S. dividend bonds	108
C., B. & Q. con. m 7s.	109	L. S. con. coup, 1st	108½
C., B. & Q., 5s, s. f.	91	L. S. cons. reg'd 1st.	108½
C., R. I. & P. 1st M. 7s.	106¼	L. S. con. coup. 2d	95
C., R. I. & P. S. F'd 6s '95	104½	L. S. con. reg'd 2d	95
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917.	105	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	112
C. R. of N. J., 1st m n'w	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105¼
C. R. of N. J., conv'ble	63	N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	102¾
L. & W. B'e con. guar.	37	N. Y. C. 6s, Subt'n	102¼
Am. Dock & Im. bonds	47¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st M. cou.	117¼
M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s, P. D	113	H. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	112
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D	96	N. Missouri 1st mrt'ge	99
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, G. R. D	96	Ohio & Miss. con. S. F.	92¾
M. & St. P. 1st M. LaC. D	102¼	Ohio & Miss. consol.	92
M. & St. P. 1 M. I. & M. D	89	Ohio & Miss. 2d consol.	49
M. & St. P. con. sin. f'd	89	C. P. Cal. & Oregon 1st.	88
M. & St. P. 2d m	90	C. P. State aid bonds	108
C. & N. W. s'ng fund	107	Western Pacific bonds	100
C. & N. W. Int. bds	105	Union Pacific 1st m bds	104¾
C. & N. W. con. bds	105	U. Pacific L'd-grants 7s	104
C. & N. W. exten. bds	102	Union Pacific S. Fund	94½
C. & N. W. 1st mort.	105	Pacific R. of M., 1st M	98¾
C. & N. W. c. gold bds	91¾	Pacific R. of M., 2d M	91
Gal. & Chicago, extd	105	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	114
Peninsula 1st M. c'n	103	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	101
C. & M. 1st M	107¼	C. & P. 4th S. F.	104
Winona & St. P. 1st M	80	Col., C. & Ind 1st M	38¾
Winona & St. P. 2d M	67½	St. L. & I. M. 1st M	95¾
C. C. C. & I. 1st M. 7s, s. f.	109¾	Alton & T. H. 1st m	110
Del., L. & W. 2d M	104	Alton & T. H. 2d M. P.	84
D. & H. Ca'l 1st M 1877	102¼	Alton & T. H. 2d M. I.	66
D. & H. Ca'l 1st M 1884	98¾	Tol. & W. 1st M ex	111
D. & H. r. 7s, 1894	100¾	Tol. & Wab. ex. coup.	94
Rens'r & Saratoga 1st c	115	T. & W. 1st M. St. L. div	79¾
Rens'r & Saratoga 1st r	115¾	Tol. & Wab. ex. m. c.	68
Erie, 3d M., 7s, 1883.	102½	Tol. & W. 2d m	75½
Erie 4th M., 7s, 1880.	103¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	108
Erie 5th M. 7s, 1888.	103	Gt. Western ex coup.	92¼
Long Dock bonds	109	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1st m. '77	101	Q. & T. 1st M. 1890	71
B., N. Y. & E., large b's	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	95
B., N. Y. & E. n. b. 1916	106	Ill. & St. Iowa ex con.	80
I. B. & W., 1st M.	12	W. U. bds 1900 coupons	105¾
Mich. S. 7 p. c. 2d M	102¾	W. U. bds reg	105

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102⅞@103⅛ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅛@96⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	487
Paris	518⅞	516¼
Belgium	518¾	515⅝
Switzerland	518¾	515⅝
Germany	94¾	95⅛
Holland	39½	40⅜
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110¼	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	105	105⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	107	107⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	108¼	108⅜
United States 10-40s, ex. int	108⅞	109
United States new 5s of '81	107	107⅜
United States currency 6s	121⅝	122

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*108	*109
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds, long	*107¼	*108¼
North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*97½	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	180
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	120
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
Exposition stock	....	35
West Division Railway 7 ₱ cents	....	*105

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Gold steady at 103⅛. Carrying rates, 1½ to 4. Loans were also made flat for use.

Silver at London was unchanged. Here, silver bars were 122⅜ in currency and 118½ in gold. Silver coin, ¼ to ⅜ discount.

Governments were weak.

Railroad bonds were generally lower.

State securities were steady, except Louisiana consols, which advanced 2⅛.

The stock market, although irregular in early dealings, was in the main higher, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛, but subsequently a weaker feeling prevailed, and there was a decline of ⅛ to 1⅜. At the second call a partial recovery took place, but, during the afternoon, the market was characterized by considerable depression, and prices declined ⅛ to 4½ from the highest point of the day. The greatest fall was in coal stocks, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central. The decline attracted some attention from the fact that most of the roads were reported to be doing a large grain business, but it was generally attributed to sales of long stock by operators recently vehement bulls. At first it was reported that this speculator and then that and the other speculator were selling, and before the close of the day the name of nearly every prominent operator was mentioned in this connection. Nothing definite transpired, but certain it is that somebody was selling, and that quite freely. New York Central declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Transactions were 195,000 shares, of which 9,000 were New York Central, 6,000 Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern common and 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul common and 12,000 preferred, 2,000 Ohio, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,000 St. Joe, 49,000 Lackawanna, 16,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Morris & Essex, and 14,000 Western Union.

Money, 3@4.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@7½.

Customs, $575,000.

Treasury disbursed $209,000.

Clearings, $13,000,000.

Sterling steady; long, 482½; short, 486½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110¼	New 4½s	105¾
Coupons, '65, new	105⅜	New 4s	102⅞
Coupons, '67	107⅛	10-40s (registered)	107⅝
Coupons, '68	109⅜	Coupons	109
New 5s	107⅜	Currency 6s	122

STOCKS.

Western Union	81⅜	Northwestern pfd	61¾
Quicksilver	18⅜	C., C., C. & I.	32⅞
Quicksilver pfd	31⅜	New Jersey Central	16⅝
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Rock Island	101
Mariposa	101⅜	St. Paul	32⅜
Mariposa pfd	101⅝	St. Paul pfd	68⅝
Adams Express	97	Wabash	11
Wells-Fargo	83	Fort Wayne	91¼
American Express	52¾	Terre Haute	5
United States Express	47½	Terre Haute pfd	11
New York Central	103⅜	Chicago & Alton	83⅞
Erie	10⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	100½
Erie pfd	22⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	6
Harlem	140	D., L. & W.	49¾
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	21
Michigan Central	58¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Panama	110	C., B. & Q.	100½
Union Pacific stock	69⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅜
Lake Shore	62⅞	Central Pacific bonds	105⅞
Illinois Central	59⅝	Union Pacific bonds	104⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg	81⅜	U. P. land-grant	104⅞
Northwestern	33⅞	U. P. sinking-fund	94⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43¼	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	45⅛	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	12¼	Kentuck	5⅞
Belcher	7¾	Leopard	1¾
Best & Belcher	18	Mexican	10
Bullion	9	Northern Belle	18¾
Consolidated Virginia	33¾	Overman	25
California	29	Ophir	16¾
Chollar	35	Raymond & Ely	4
Confidence	4	Silver Hill	3¼
Caledonia	4¾	Savage	7¾
Crown Point	4½	Segregated Belcher	30
Exchequer	4⅛	Sierra Nevada	4¾
Gould & Curry	8⅜	Union Consolidated	5⅜
Hale & Norcross	7	Yellow Jacket	10⅛
Julia Consolidated	2⅛	Eureka Consolidated	49
Justice	13¾		

The Nevada Bank to-day sold the Government 1,500,000 ounces of fine silver on a basis of 54⅛ pence in London. One million goes to Philadelphia, and the balance to San Francisco and Carson Mints.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Gold, 103⅝@103⅝. Sight exchange, ¼ premium. Sterling, 502.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 13—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2⅞; below the Bank rate, ⅛.

Consuls, money and account, 95 9-16.

United States bonds—'67s, 105; '68s, 107¾; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107⅛.

Central, 102; Erie, 11⅛; preferred, 20⅛; Illinois Central, 70½.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Rentes, 106f 27½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sedgwick st, 486 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 1	$1,500
Lot on street 268 4-10 ft e of Sacramento st and 166 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 11	675
West Taylor st, 49 ft w of Ladin st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 8	1,450
Fulton st, 86⅝ ft w of Seymour st, n f, 36⅝x110 ft, dated Sept. 3	652
Hermitage av, s w cor of York ft, e f, 17 1-12x100 ft, with building, dated Sept. 6	4,000
Chapin st, 216 ft e of Noble st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 5	1,000
Ayers av, 304 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 11	2,500
Whitehouse place, 125 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 26x109 ft, dated Sept. 13	965
Warren av, 340 ft e of California av, n f, 66x122 ft, dated Aug. 25	2,000
Chicago av, 80 ft w of Pine st, n f, 20x80 ft, with building No. 288, dated Aug. 20	1,000
Chicago av, 60 ft w of Pine st, n f, 20x80 ft, with building No. 390, dated Aug. 20	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, n w cor of Forty-fourth st, e f, 95½x161 ft, dated Sept. 12	$6,207

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	1876.	Shipments. 1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	6,295	6,806	6,920	8,350
Wheat, bu	111,012	38,149	215,523	40,841
Corn, bu	189,985	142,916	217,182	251,058
Oats, bu	97,630	32,525	62,279	64,417
Rye, bu	12,692	8,214	34,289	....
Barley, bu	32,845	19,320	8,316	11,661
Grass seed, lbs	297,078	213,335	361,926	241,134
Flax seed, lbs	883,840	352,000	468,160	216,849
B. corn, lbs	20,000	44,910	113,170	40,000
C. meats, lbs	149,985	114,500	1,253,164	609,505
Beef, tcs	....	....	23	....
Beef, brls	....	....	151	20
Pork, brls	....	140	422	622
Lard, lbs	....	20,000	495,468	475,251
Tallow, lbs	18,481	12,690	....	24,000
Butter, lbs	354,562	286,146	240,410	217,200
Live hogs, No	10,713	16,103	3,765	5,880
Cattle, No	6,160	5,375	3,102	2,882
Sheep, No	2,632	970	1,286	....
Hides, lbs	127,861	98,800	200,400	247,780
Highwines, brls	....	150	310	77
Wool, lbs	41,040	115,199	134,000	208,230
Potatoes, bu	292	644	....	....
Coal, tons	3,243	5,748	998	1,540
Hay, tons	52	10	10	21
Lumber, m. ft	4,628	4,121	2,804	2,948
Shingles, No	2,050	1,810	277	580
Salt, brls	5,526	1,460	2,688	3,057
Poultry, coops	....	138	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	28	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	655	948	455	160
Cheese, boxes	459	2,878	514	2,284
G. apples, brls	401	327	25	279

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 3,389 bu wheat, 139 bu corn, 1,576 bu oats, 1,610 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 2 do, 70 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 25 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 1 spring, 126 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (267 wheat); 83 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 281 cars and 21,000 bu No. 2 do, 40 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (405 corn); 24 cars white oats, 54 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars rejected do (92 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 32 cars and 800 bu No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do (40 rye); 14 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars No. 3, 21 cars extra No. 3, 14 cars feed (62 barley). Total (866 cars), 375,000 bu. Inspected out: 176,787 bu wheat, 186,706 bu corn, 13,470 bu oats, 33,793 bu rye, 1,937 bu barley.

The first cargo of No. 2 spring wheat of the new crop which left this city (in the Waverly) sold in London yesterday at 58s per quarter.

It is noteworthy that the recent increase in the visible supply of wheat is in transit. The stocks in store show little augment. The wheat has hitherto been taken at all points for shipment about as fast as it has arrived.

Indeed, the only present limit to the supply of wheat seems to be the facilities afforded for transportation. The receivers of this city have lots of money "invested" in the country, the cash having been drawn against wheat which is ready to ship as soon as cars can be provided. It seems probable, too, that the European demand this year will be limited only by the receipts on the Atlantic seaboard, and the capacity of ocean-going vessels to take it away. With plenty of good wheat waiting for a market here, and the prospect that all we have to sell will be wanted for consumption, there would seem to be no good reason why Chicago should not have already entered on an era of better times, in which the whole country will share.

A railroad official was asked yesterday why the Eastern roads do not lend cars to their brethren further west to move the crops. He replied that such loans have been made, but gave another fact as a reason for the present scarcity of cars. He said that most of the wheat we are now moving comes from great distances,—500 miles being a not unusual stretch of carriage. This requires more time than if the grain lay around us. Operators think, however, that the difficulty will soon be partially removed. They say that if we could receive 1,500 cars per day in the summer, we cannot be permanently restricted to 800 or 900 when the grain is waiting to be moved.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday, with finer weather, and better prospects for an active fall movement. Provisions were dull and tame. Grain was unsettled, corn being weak under a diminished demand for shipment, while wheat was weak early, but strengthened later. The shipping demand for wheat was less urgent, but only because prices did not suit buyers. We have it on good authority that there was no lack of orders here, but most of them were limited to prices which did not admit the paying of quite so big a premium on cash wheat as heretofore, especially as freights appeared to be strengthening.

In dry-goods circles the situation was essentially unchanged. In nearly all departments of the market, but essentially in staple and seasonable goods, there was a well-sustained activity, and the quantity of merchandise moved out probably equaled that of any previous day of the season. The tone of the market remains buoyant. The demand for staple and fancy groceries continues unabated. Orders are pouring in from all parts of the interior, and the general market rarely displayed so much animation at this time of year. Sugars continue positively scarce, and from present appearances there will not be an adequate supply before October. At the seaboard large purchases on export account continue to be made, and the price is advancing. A further improvement here of an ⅛c was noted. Coffees, sirups, molasses, rice, and other lines were moving freely at fully previous rates. The dried-fruit market was reported slightly more active, with prices generally steady. Raisins are receiving a good deal of attention, and have something of an advancing tendency. Apples, peaches, blackberries, prunes, and currants were firm. Green fruits continue to arrive freely, and sell low. Fish were quoted unchanged in price. Codfish was in better supply and was weak. Dealers in butter reported an active demand, and a firm market. Cheese was held a ¼c higher,—now quoted at 11½@12½ for good to best full creams. There were no new features in the bagging, tobacco, broom-corn, and leather markets. Hides were quoted in scanty supply, and were firmly held under a good demand. Hay was plentiful and weak at $9.00 for No. 1 Timothy, and $6.00 for No. 1 prairie. There is an increasing demand for salt, and the market shows decided firmness. Prices are relatively low, and may be expected to rule higher a little further along in the season. Oils were fairly active and generally firm. The wool market remains quiet and steady. No changes were noted in the coal and wood markets. Poultry and game were in ample supply at about previous quotations.

Lake freights were quiet but firmer. Small vessels secured 3½c on corn and 4c on wheat to Buffalo, and 8c for wheat to Kingston; but shippers were not generally willing to pay those rates. Room was taken for $115,000 bu wheat, 85,000 bu corn, and $90,000 bu oats.

Through rates to New York by steamer and rail were quoted at 16½@17c on wheat and 15½@16c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet at the recent advance. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL CORN MARKET.

We reproduce the following correspondence of the London *Economist*, though rather late (dated Vienna, Aug. 21), as of interest to the trade:

The Secretary read the reports of the several harvests of all countries taking part in the market. The first report read relates to Austria and Hungary. In the latter country wheat is extraordinarily abundant. A good average harvest has been exceeded by 3,750,000 hectolitres. In Austria the crop has not been quite so large as was expected. A great deal has been blighted just lately; still Austria has had an excess of 250,000 qrs over the average. The total surplus of the whole Empire amounts to 5,500,000 hectolitres, or nearly 2,000,000 qrs. of wheat. When they have an average harvest, Austria and Hungary together can export over 1,000,000 qrs; this year's export will, therefore, amount to 3,500,000 qrs. The quality is mostly up to expectation; the color is more yellow than red, and in many instances has been injured by blight. Hungary has also a good harvest of rye. It exceeds an average harvest by nearly 500,000 qrs. In Austria the result has been good, except in some parts of Eastern Galicia, the surplus amounting to 500,000 qrs. The whole Empire has had an excess above the average of 3,000,000 or 3,250,000 hectolitres or 1,000,000 qrs. Export will therefore amount to 1,750,000 qrs, if calculated according to the export of the years 1864 and 1874.

Taking one province with another, Austria and Hungary have had but an average barley harvest as regards quantity, and the quality has also remained below the standard. Prime quality has not been found as often as in normal years. Export may be calculated at 500,000 qrs.

Of oats there is an average crop in Hungary; in Austria a good crop. In the former country the harvest exceeded the average by 500,000 hectolitres; in the latter by 1,000,000. The total excess, therefore, amounts to 1,750,000 hectolitres, or 500,000 qrs; export would amount to 750,000 qrs, if nothing were left of the foregoing year; but, as there are still enormous stocks, export may without exaggeration be calculated at 1,500,000 qrs. This year's quality is inferior to last year's.

The American report was communicated by cable. The total harvest amounts to 325,000,000 bu (40,500,000 qrs), against 256,000,000 bu (32,000,000 qrs) in the foregoing year. The export of wheat and flour will amount to 57,000,000 bu (7,050,000 qrs).

In Prussia the harvest is late on account of the dry spring, and the rain which has continued uninterruptedly for some weeks. It has damaged all the different kinds of corn more or less. Oversprouting has already begun in some parts, and if the rain does not cease soon the middle average set down for most kinds of corn will not even be true. Compared with an average, the wheat crop in Prussia is calculated at 94.7 per cent, rye at 98.7, barley at 83.7, oats at 83, peas at 88.8, beans at 87.2, buckwheat at 89.4, oil-seed at 74.1, potatoes at 96.4, hay at 100.9, clover at 83.6. In Hanover, rye promises very favorable results in quantity as well as in quality. Oats, beans, and peas have recovered from the effects of the dry weather in June, and potatoes, which had promised a splendid result, are now for the most part spoiled by the old potato disease. On the Rhine, wheat is expected to bring 10 per cent over the average; potatoes have suffered from the unfavorable weather; oats promise a good result if the weather lasts. The harvest in Baden is not even a good middling one; the quality in all cases has suffered from the rain.

In the Palatinate wheat and spelt promise a very inferior quality.

The harvest of Russia is an excellent one for the Provinces of Saratow, Samara, Peusa, Famboro, and Astrachan. Thus Saratow reaped 18 to 20 tschetwert per Desjaline, against 6 to 8 tschetwert in 1876. In Samara the proportion is 10 tschetwert this year against 2 in the foregoing. In Russian Poland wheat has suffered from the rain, and will bring 16 to 17 hectolitres per hectare. Rye is moderate as to quantity, first-rate as to quality. Oil seed has been planted but in small quantities, but has turned out well this year. Barley has a bad result, potatoes also, whilst oats are good. Hay has been grown in large quantities.

Russian Podolia has grown much wheat—about 15 per cent over the average. The quality is better than has been seen for years. Middle and Southern Russia report their harvest as being an excellent one with regard to wheat; it stands about 25 per cent higher than last year's, and the quality is also good. Rye is inferior both in quantity and quality. In the southern provinces it remained far below the standard—in Kursk, Orel, Charkow about 10 per cent. Barley gives a poor result, oats middling, buckwheat a very good one. The wheat harvest of Bessarabia was very superior—30 hectolitres per hectare. Rye brought 70 hectolitres per hectare. Turkish corn promises little, potatoes well. In Roumania wheat shows first-rate quality; the same can be said of rye. Barley is good in most districts. Turkish corn promises well in Great Wallachia; poorly in Lesser Wallachia, where the weather was too dry.

In South Italy, the wheat harvest was very poor in the neighborhood of Foggia Cerignola, Ascoli, Satriani, and Lucera 25 per cent below the average. In other parts it was above the average. In Upper Italy the wheat harvest gave 20 per cent more wheat than in 1876, 30 per cent more Turkish corn, and 20 per cent less oats. In Central Italy expectations of a first-rate harvest had been nourished. Now, however, doubts have arisen, the weather being very unfavorable.

The Departments of France give the following results: Wheat, in 2 departments excellent, in 16 good, in 29 middling, in 32 below middling, in 11 bad; oats, in 4 departments excellent, in 27 good, in 29 middling, in 21 below middling, in 2 bad; barley, in 5 excellent, in 14 good, in 13 middling, in 27 below middling, in 7 bad.

In Egypt the harvest is expected to be double last year's, but 2 per cent lighter in weight. Four millions ardebs of wheat are expected to result from the harvest, of which 3,000,000 will be exported.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Sept. 13: John V. Farwell & Co., 1 case of dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 13 packages of chinaware. Amount collected, $9,267.28.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unsettled and irregular, with a downward tendency, but no settled decline of importance, except in short ribs. Liverpool reported an advance of 6d per 112 lbs in short clears, with little change otherwise, and the Eastern markets were generally steady; but the receipts of hogs were reported large, and that unsettled the views of operators. The tone improved somewhat when it was stated that the supply of hogs was not as large as had been represented. There is apparently little outstanding business for delivery previous to the beginning of the "regular" packing season; but more is doing in the longer futures. There is not much disposition to buy meats for winter delivery at current quotations, which are well up towards spot prices.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active and irregular, selling early at 12½c decline, advancing 25c, and closing 2½@5c per brl lower than the preceding afternoon. Sales were reported of 15,250 brls seller October at $12.37½@12.62½, 2,500 brls seller the year at $12.00@12.12½, and 3,000 brls seller January at $12.12½@12.25. Total, 20,750 brls. The market closed tame at $12.45@12.47½ cash or seller October, $12.05@12.07½ seller the year, and $12.17½@12.20 seller January. Sale was also made of 70 brls back pork at $13.00, and 100 brls family mess at $13.12½.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.25@11.50, and extra prime do at $9.25@9.50.

LARD—Was dull and very irregular. The market declined 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and closed with a wide range of quotations for the near deliveries, and buyers and sellers were apart. The demand was very light. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs seller October at $8.65@8.80, 1,250 tcs seller the year at $8.02½@8.12½, and 1,000 tcs seller January at $8.12½@8.20. Total, 4,250 tcs. The market closed nominal at $8.65@8.75 cash or seller October, $8.05@8.07½ seller the year, and $8.15@8.17½ seller January.

MEATS—Were dull, and generally quoted easier, though the feeling was irregular. Short ribs were weak, the strength of the past two or three days having departed with a special demand. Other meats were tame in sympathy with pork and lard, and some cuts were freely offered at inside figures, while others are scarce. Sales were reported of 60,000 lbs long clears at 7@7⅛c; 40 boxes do at 7⅛c; 60,000 lbs winter short ribs at $7.30; 50,000 lbs summer do at $7.00; and 40,000 lbs green hams on private terms. The market was steady at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¼	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
Loose, cured	5⅜	7	7	7⅜
Boxed	5⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
October do	5¼	7	6¾	7⅛

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅜c cash or seller October; and 6⅝c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8@8¼c; long cut hams, 10½@12c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9⅝@10⅛c. Green hams, 8¼@8⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 6⅛@6⅝c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8⅝c for short clears, 10½@12c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and 15.00@18.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7½@7⅝c for city, and 7½@7⅝c for country. Sale was made of 100 brls at 7½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was steady and firm, but with less doing. There was a fair demand for flour for immediate shipment, but dealers had little to offer of the brands wanted. The better grades were quoted strong, while poor flours were tame at previous quotations. Sales were reported of 855 brls winters, partly at $6.00@6.12½; 1,450 brls spring extras, partly at $5.25@6.75; and 25 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,320 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.75@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@9.00; low grade, $3.00@3.50; rye, $3.00@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was made of 20 tons at $10.00 per ton on track.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 30 tons at $13.00 per ton free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $18.00 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.00@17.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger. The market for this month advanced 1¼c, fell off 1⅜c, and closed ⅜c higher than Wednesday afternoon. Cash wheat sold up 1c, fell off 2c, and closed strong, but lower. The British markets were quoted firmer, New York dull, but spot held higher, and our receipts were smaller, with relatively large shipments. This caused a better demand from the short interest, which relaxed when cash wheat weakened. The tone of the market depended upon that. There was a good spot demand early, but only for small quantities at the current prices, and shippers then held back, which gave rise to the rumor that shipping orders were exhausted, and that buyers had only taken lots to fill sales made for the first half of the month. At the resulting decline buyers again came forward, and the later market was strong, with few offerings. There is reason to believe that shipping orders were numerous yesterday, but that most of them were limited 1@2c below market rates. The smaller receipts caused this month's deliveries to be relatively strong, and the premium over October widened ¾c in consequence. Seller the month opened at $1.05½, advanced to $1.07⅛, declined to $1.05⅛, improved to $1.06⅝, and closed at $1.06⅝. Seller October sold at $1.01@1.02⅜, closing at $1.01⅞. Seller the year was dull at $1.00@1.00⅛. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.10, No. 1 at $1.12, and No. 3 at $1.05⅛. Cash sales were reported of 22,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.12; 71,000 bu No. 2 at $1.09⅛@1.11, with rumored sales at $1.11⅛ early; 9,800 bu No. 3 at $1.05@1.06; 400 bu rejected at 92c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 95c@$1.15. Total, 104,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was inactive, and entirely nominal.

HARD WHEAT—Was in very good demand, both by local millers and for shipment, and relatively firm. Some receivers reported that they had sold several days ahead, and had bids for more. Sales were 40,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.13@1.14 reported, some being on private terms, and one or two cars rumored to be at $1.16; 5,400 bu No. 2 (not Minnesota) at $1.10@1.11; and 1,400 bu by sample at $1.16@1.17½. Total, 46,800 bu.

CORN—Was less active and rather weak, declining ⅛c from the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were steady and firm, but closed easier, and New York quiet, while our receipts by rail were larger, with less by canal. The early market was steady, but the weather was fine, and the former feeling in freights tended to make shippers hold back, as they could not fill their orders within limits. This induced weakness in futures, and at the resulting decline shippers took hold more freely, though there was little real spot demand except for rejected. The premium on cash No. 2 was lost under the diminished inquiry. The general feeling was weaker than at any previous time for several days past, as a maturing of the growing crop, unaffected by frost, was followed by a further increase in the cost of transportation Eastward to depress quotations here. There was apparently less selling on country account, the local short sellers being more confident, though there did not offer large quantities for sale. Seller October opened at 44⅛c, sold at 44¼c, declined to 43⅞c, and closed at 44c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, ranged at 44⅛@44⅜c, closing at the inside, and seller the year sold at 41⅛c. High mixed closed at 44⅜@44½c, and rejected at 41⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 52,000 bu high mixed at 44⅜@45c; 356,400 bu No. 2 at 44⅛@44⅜c; 13,200 bu rejected at 44⅛@44⅜c; 400 bu ears at 45⅛c, and 7,600 bu shelled, by sample, at 44⅛@46⅛c. Total, 429,600 bu.

OATS—This market was fairly active for cash throughout the early part of the day, and no trouble was had in selling at ⅛@¼c per bu appreciation to quieting off later, after the orders were well filled, and closing slow and dull. The demand was quite brisk for shipment, and the movement out is liberal. No. 2 cash brought 24⅝@24⅞c early, to closing up at 24⅛c. No. 2 white wanted at 25½@25¾c. Rejected would readily sell at 21@21½c. Samples were slow sale, and in large supply. Seller the month sold to a large amount early in the day at 24⅜c, with 24⅛c about the market rate at the close. Seller October sold from 24⅛c to 24⅜c for the bulk of the session, to closing dull at 24⅛c. Cash sales were 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 25¾c; 1,800 bu do at 25⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 24⅛c; 14,800 bu at 24⅝c; 27,000 bu at 24⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 21½c; 8,000 bu by sample at 21½@28c. Total, 56,400 bu.

RYE—This market was steady and firm, there being a good demand for Nos. 1 and 2 cash, when in shipping houses at 56c to not wanted at all when in elevators that vessels cannot get to with freedom. Rejected would bring 47c, but hardly to be had. Samples scarce. Nothing was doing for futures, with 56c obtainable for seller the month or October. Cash sales were 11,200 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 56c.; 400 bu by sample at 50c. Total, 11,600 bu.

BARLEY—This trade was quite active, the movement being a more liberal one, in and out, and with rates holding steady for cash and doing better for the speculative part of the market. No. 2 cash sold at 67¼@67½c early, to closing with 67c the best bid. Extra No. 3 improved from 49½c to 50c, and in demand. No. 3 wanted at 38c. Feed brought 33c. Samples were selling some better than usual. Nothing was doing for seller September, with cash prices about the market. Seller October opened at 67⅛c, improved quickly to 68⅛c, dropping back to 68c, and closing slow. Cash sales were: 3,600 bu at 67c; 2,000 bu do at 67⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 67⅛c; 2,800 bu extra No. 3 at 49½c; 800 bu at 49⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 50c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 38c; 4,800 bu feed at 33c; 7,600 bu by sample at a range of 34@80c. Total sales, 22,800 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Mess pork was inactive; buyers and sellers were wide apart and no business was transacted.

Lard—No business was done, and prices were nearly nominal.

Wheat—Seller September sold fairly at $1.06⅛@1.06⅜; October at $1.01⅜@1.01⅝; and the year at $1.00⅛. Total sales, 355,000 bu.

Corn sold fairly for October at 43⅞@44⅛. Total sales, 55,000 bu.

LATEST.

Wheat was irregular. Seller September sold early at $1.06⅛, declined to $1.05⅛, advanced to $1.06⅛, closing at $1.06⅛. Seller October sold at $1.01⅛@1.01⅝; closing at $1.01⅝. Seller the year was quiet at $1.00@1.00⅛.

Corn was weak. Seller September sold at 44⅛c. October opened at 43⅞c, declined to 43⅛c, closing at 43⅛c.

Oats were quiet, at about 24⅛@24⅜c for September, and 24⅛@24⅜c for October.

Mess Pork—Seller October sold at $12.47½, closing at about $12.45. Seller the year quiet; nominally $12.05@12.07½; and January $12.17½@12.20.

Lard was inactive. Seller October was offered at $8.75, with $8.67½ best bid. Seller the year was quotable at $8.05@8.10; and January at $8.15@8.17½.

Meats—Sales were 70 boxes long clears, cash, at $7.15 per 100 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.08@2.18.

BROOM-CORN—The market remains dull. Buyers seem disposed to await the marketing of the new crop before placing any considerable orders, and the present demand is restricted to such quantities as are needed for immediate use. Prices continue easy, but are without positive decline. We quote: Green hurl, 6⅛@7c; medium hurl, 5⅛@6⅛c; red-tipped do, 5@5⅜c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5⅛@6c; red-tipped, with do, 5@5⅛c; red do, 4⅛@5c; inside brush, 4@4⅛c; inferior brush, 3⅛@4c; crooked do, 3@4c.

BUTTER—Good to fancy grades are in active demand, in moderate supply, and decidedly firm. Shippers and the local trade were liberal buyers of the grades above common, and fully previous prices were being realized. The poorer qualities remain quiet and unsettled. We advance our quotations of fancy creamery to 25@27c. The New York *Bulletin* apparently does not regard the future of the market as very favorable to holders, for it says: "Export orders are likely to cease suddenly. What then is to become of the stoned factory and dairy packed Western stock? There is no place for it at home, and even should shippers return to the market they would come back looking for the latter made and freshest flavored stock." We now quote: Fancy creamery, 25@27c; good to choice grades, 18@23c; medium, 14@16c; inferior to common, 9@13c.

BAGGING—Was in good demand and the market was firm and steady. Stocks have now become pretty well reduced, and holders seem confident that present prices will be sustained even should the demand fall off. We quote: Stark, 24⅛c; Brighton A, 24c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 20c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24⅛c.

CHEESE—There was a strong market for this staple. The advance in Liverpool and in New York called out a freer shipping demand, under which prices moved up another ¼c, or to 11¼@12½c for good to best full creams, and to 10@11c for part skims. Inferior grades were quoted at 8@9c.

COAL—Remains unchanged. There was a moderate demand and a firm market, the tendency in hard coal being upward. We quote as follows: Lackawanna, egg, $6.25; do nut and range, $6.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Continue in better supply and easier, at 15@15½c.

FISH—Codfish was in better supply, and were easier. In other respects the market was without visible change. There was a good demand from the local and country trade at the range of prices following: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.00@4.15; family whitefish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; do medium, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40@1.50; large family, kits, $1.00@1.10; summer-cured cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is continued improvement in the demand for raisins, the attention of the trade being attracted by the extremely low prices current. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. Prunes, currants, apples, and blackberries are in fair request, and are held with confidence. Nuts are meeting with a better inquiry, and are firmer. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8⅛@9⅛c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose Muscatel, $1.80@2.00; Valencia, 6⅛@7c; Zante currants, 7@7⅛c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 7⅛@7⅝c; Southern, 6⅛@6⅝c; blackberries, new, 8⅛@8⅝c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9⅛@10c; Naples walnuts, 13⅛@14c; Brazils, 5⅛@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7⅛c; do, Missouri, 6@6⅛c; Wilmington peanuts, 5⅛@6c; Tennessee peanuts, 4⅛@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate demand, in ample supply, and slow of sale at the following quotations: Apples, $1.50@2.50 per brl; crab apples, 20@35c per basket; pears, 25@50c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 35@75c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.75@2.00 per case or 40@50c per basket; Delaware do, $2.75@3.00 per case; plums, 50@90c per basket; watermelons, $6.00@10.00 per 100; oranges, $7.00@8.00 per box; lemons, $6.50@7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.50.

GROCERIES—The attention of the trade is still centered in sugars, the supply of which continues out of all proportion to the demand. Prices at the East—under a continued large export movement—are still advancing, and the market here is working upward in sympathy. Should the present rate of demand be maintained there will undoubtedly be a further considerable appreciation in values. The coffee market was without new features. There is an increasing demand, and for choice and fancy grades the market is firm. Rice, sirups, molasses, soaps, etc., were moving freely at fully sustained prices. We now quote:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6⅛@7⅛c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28⅛@29⅛c; Java, No. 2, 25⅛@26⅛c; choice and fancy Rio, 23⅛@23⅝c; good to prime, 22⅛@23c; common to fair, 20⅛@21⅛c; roasting, 18@18⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12⅝c; crushed, 11⅞@12c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅝c; powdered, 11⅛@11⅝c; A standard, 11⅛@11⅛c; do No. 2, 10⅛@11c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅝c; C No. 1, 10⅛@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10@10⅛c; yellow, 9⅛@10c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 55@58c; California honey drips, 52@54c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 62@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@38c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17⅛c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15⅛@16c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5⅛c; German mottled, 6@6⅛c; Blue Lily, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 5⅛@6c; White Rose, 5⅛@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5⅛@6c; Banner, 6c.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand and firm at the only quotation since Aug. 18. Sales aggregated 150 brls at $1.09 per gallon.

HIDES—Little change was observable in the position of the hide market. The supply continues to fall short of the legitimate trade requirements, and, high as prices now are, the market is firm at full figures. We again quote as follows: City butchers' cows, 7@7⅛c; steers, 8@8⅛c, average green-cured, light, 9⅛c; heavy, 8⅛c; damaged, 7⅛c; part cured, 8⅛c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12⅛@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12⅛c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HAY—Business was unimproved, and, under liberal offerings, the feeling was again weak. Only a limited movement was witnessed at the annexed quotations: No. 1, $9.00; No. 2, $8.00; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.00; No. 1, $6.00; slough, $4.00.

NAILS—Were quoted quiet and steady, with sales on a basis of $2.50 rates, net.

OILS—Trade was active, and the general market again presented a firm tone. Extra and No. 1 lard-oil were held a shade higher. The quotations of neatsfoot were lowered a trifle. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 110 degrees test, 15⅛c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 18⅛c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 21⅛c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 21⅛c; Michigan, legal test, 23⅛c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 52c; boiled, 55c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Remain dull, with prices decidedly in buyers' favor. Chickens were specially dull, the supply exceeding the demand. Sales dragged at the annexed range of prices: Old chickens and large spring do, $3.00@3.40 per doz; small springs, $1.50@2.25; ducks, $2.25@2.75; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00 per doz; turkeys, 9@10⅛c.

SEEDS—Were in fairly active demand, and were without important change in prices. We quote: At $1.25@1.40 for timothy; at $5.25@5.75 for clover; and at $1.20@1.30 for flax.

SALT—The demand is steadily improving, and the market is working very firm. Prices are now low, of which buyers seem to be aware, judging from the increasing volume of orders. We advance our quotations of ordinary coarse and Ashton dairy, as follows: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—The market was quiet and unchanged. Orders were usually confined to moderate amounts, buyers seeming disinclined to anticipate wants. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@90c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOL—There was no marked change in any feature of the wool market. Beyond a light call from Western manufacturers there was little doing, and values were not subjected to any quotable fluctuation. Stocks are moderate, but are equal to present needs. We repeat our list: Medium unwashed wools, 26@28c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 36@39c; tub wools, choice, 41@43c; fair to good, 36@40c.

WOOD—Remains firm as previously quoted; maple at $6.00@6.50; beech at $5.50@6.00; and slabs at $4.00@4.50, delivered.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,266	7,109	77
Tuesday	5,245	7,370	565
Wednesday	6,160	10,713	2,632
Thursday	6,700	14,000	1,400
Total	22,371	39,192	4,674
Same time last week	16,397	36,336	3,031
Week before last	14,193	28,774	3,635
Shipments—			
Monday	2,467	3,198	....
Tuesday	1,007	1,707	....
Wednesday	3,102	3,765	1,286
Total	6,576	8,670	1,286

CATTLE—Yesterday's receipts were among the largest ever reported, reaching 6,700 head, and swelling the supply for the week up to last night to 22,371 head, against 16,397 for the same time last week, and 14,193 week before last. The largely excessive supply, coupled with the fact that news from the East was of a character to restrict the shipping movement, placed holders at a disadvantage, and to effect sales they found it necessary to further shade prices to the extent of 10@15c. At the decline there was a fairly active market, but scarcely more than one-half the supply was disposed of, and unless the remaining days of the week see a very decided decrease in the receipts there will very likely be a further shrinkage in values, as nearly enough cattle were left in the yards to meet the requirements of the trade for the next two days. Sales ranged from $2.40@2.50 for poor grades to $5.80@6.25 for extra. Local butchers paid $2.60@3.00 for common to good fat cows and mixed lots. Shippers bought principally at $3.50@4.75 for fair to good fat steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs. There was but little inquiry for stockers. The following sales were noted:

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	1,640	$6.25	149 Colorado	970	$3.60
40	1,437	5.80	32	1,083	3.90
17	1,230	5.25	17	1,182	3.60
16	1,431	5.25	18	1,088	3.60
33	1,375	5.15	20 Colorado	893	3.50
15	1,431	5.10	14	965	3.60
34	1,174	4.[illegible]	19	952	3.35
49	1,094	4.15	161 Texas	904	3.37½
15	1,295	4.65	85 Texas	848	3.40
32	1,323	4.90	21 Colorado	913	3.45
15	1,540	4.85	226 Texas	863	3.25
16	1,342	4.75	126 Texas	816	3.25
50	1,217	4.75	63 Texas	847	3.25
17	1,243	4.75	22 Texas	880	3.25
15	1,335	4.75	13	834	3.20
33	1,376	4.70	21	938	3.15
72 Colorado	976	3.90	47 stockers	817	3.12½
51 Colorado	986	3.75	40	900	3.37½
12	1,118	4.15	21 cows	774	2.50
42 Colorado	893	3.55	24 Texas	850	3.00
16	1,264	4.60	25 Texas	960	3.00
16	1,286	4.50	89 Texas	797	3.00
18 Colorado	1,165	4.50	21 cows	932	3.00
30	1,333	4.50	18	923	3.00
48	1,211	4.30	26 cows	886	2.95
17	1,269	4.35	17 cows	898	2.90
16	1,279	4.40	23 cows	838	2.90
34	1,289	4.30	22 cows	851	2.87½
48	1,334	4.30	12 cows	904	2.80
19	1,195	4.37½	32 cows	848	2.85
32	1,331	4.35	22 cows	957	2.80
32	1,195	4.15	22 cows	826	2.75
19	1,066	4.12½	20 cows	908	2.60
34	1,196	4.25	36	885	2.70
20	1,069	3.90	42	780	2.82½
18	1,007	3.90	44	879	2.75
21 Colorado	945	3.90	20 cows	923	2.85
81	1,153	3.80	20	980	2.85
84 Colorado	934	3.70	16	1,260	2.80
14	1,062	3.65	12	936	2.90

HOGS—An increase in the receipts of between 3,000 and 4,000 head, and reports of continued depression in the market for the product, caused a further weakening of prices, the market settling down 10@15c for light and 15@25c for heavy grades. At the decline there was a fairly active movement, both on shipping and local account, and toward the close a somewhat firmer feeling was developed. The extreme range of sales was $4.60@5.60, but most of the business was done at $4.75@5.25 for heavy weights, and at $5.25@5.40 for light. Not many hogs were left over. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	275	$5.60	47	190	$5.25	36	280	$5.10
45	175	5.50	37	201	5.25	21	303	5.10
31	185	5.50	63	208	5.25	32	253	5.10
65	200	5.50	29	266	5.25	39	264	5.10
21	182	5.50	77	308	5.25	22	273	5.10
23	268	5.45	41	221	5.25	64	292	5.05
153	317	5.50	47	306	5.25	21	260	5.05
44	180	5.40	49	286	5.25	47	277	5.05
24	197	5.40	32	259	5.25	32	297	5.05
59	286	5.40	21	341	5.25	23	280	5.00
100	197	5.40	36	261	5.20	28	300	5.00
50	290	5.40	79	361	5.20	26	207	5.00
70	190	5.40	34	271	5.20	40	277	5.00
31	213	5.35	31	234	5.20	24	305	5.00
62	209	5.35	48	313	5.15	70	264	5.00
57	203	5.35	111	289	5.15	31	281	5.00
33	179	5.35	24	270	5.15	44	263	5.00
38	189	5.35	42	260	5.15	27	244	5.00
31	183	5.35	87	236	5.15	48	173	5.00
37	185	5.35	34	270	5.15	30	252	4.90
60	238	5.30	24	248	5.15	37	280	4.90
32	223	5.30	69	275	5.15	51	169	4.80
27	401	5.30	53	250	5.15	24	280	4.90
23	190	5.30	50	281	5.15	20	297	4.85
23	210	5.30	31	282	5.15	24	212	4.75
47	245	5.30	40	266	5.10	25	127	4.75
23	222	5.30	23	280	5.10	22	207	4.75
34	215	5.30	31	216	5.10	33	299	4.90
71	271	5.25						

SHEEP—There was a fair demand and a moderate supply at $3.25@4.50 for common to prime grades. A few choice sold at a higher figure—$4.72½. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	99	$4.50	82	106	$4.72½	32	99	$4.40
100	101	3.92½	244	79	3.45	102	73	3.37½
97	88	3.62½	104	80	3.37½	72	94	4.00

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,370 head, making 4,640 for three days, against 4,090 same time last week; market wholly unsettled; part of the stock changed hands at a further reduction of ¼c, making the total decline equal to ½c since Monday; about one-half of the offerings unsold; limited transactions were at 8¼@12½c, but choice steers, 1,440 lbs, sold at 11½c; very fair, 9½@10½c. Two more failures were announced, one a slaughterer and H. Westheimer, an old and at one time a very wealthy cattle-dealer.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,750 head, making 16,400 for three days, against 1,690 same time last week; market dull and unchanged; slow sales at $4.20@6.00 for sheep, and $5.25@6.25 for lambs. Robert Hume, one of the oldest and best-known sheep salesman of this city, died this morning.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,500 head, making 10,800 for three days, against 9,700 same time last week; market 5⅛@6c for State alive, and 6@6⅛c for Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 459; total for the week, 10,353; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; total for the week, 10,700; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through, and yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,250; total for week, 13,650; fair demand; lower prices; quotations down 10@15c on yesterday's sales; quotable good corn-fed, heavy, $5.80; best, $5.90; dairy, $5.50; Yorkers, good to best, $5.65@5.75; light, $5.25; yards bare of stock; supply equal to the demand.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—HOGS—Opened strong; closed weak; downward tendency; butchers', $5.35@5.50; good to heavy shipping, $5.10@5.35; Yorkers, $5.15@5.25.

CATTLE—Weak; some sales lower; shipping steers, 1,400 pounds and upward, $5.50@5.75; 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, $4.85@5.25; 1,050 to 1,200 pounds, $4.00@4.75; Colorado, $3.50@4.87½; feeding steers, $3.50@4.00; grass Texans and Indians, $2.50@3.75.

SHEEP—Easier, but not quotably lower.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,600; cattle, 2,200; sheep, 1,000.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 39 cars through and 22 cars yard stock, and all sold; prime, $5.75@6.00; good, $5.00@5.25; common, $4.25@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,905 head; Yorkers, $5.20@5.60; Philadelphia, $5.50@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100 head; selling from $3.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $4.60@4.90; light, $5.15@5.45; packing, $5.10@5.30; butchers', $5.35@5.45. Receipts, 1,157; shipments, 1,062.

LUMBER.

The market was quiet yesterday, but necessarily quiet, owing to the fact that there was only a very few cargoes on sale. Wind unfavorable for making port, although a fleet is expected in for to-morrow's market. Values were without any quotable change, joist and scantling selling at $7.25@7.50; common boards and strips, $7.75@8.50; medium, $9.00@10.00; good mill run, $10.50@12.00; choice mill run, $13.00@14.00. Lath, $1.20@1.25, and shingles, $2.00@2.10.

Sales were: Cargo Winnie Wing, 220,000 joist and scantling, at $7.50.

In the yards trade was again very good, and values ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	15.50@16.00
First common dressed siding	13.50@14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	23.00@25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00@21.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@29.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	12.50@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing do, 12 to 18 inch	9.50@10.50
Fencing No. 2	8.00@9.00
Common boards, 12 feet	10.00@11.00
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet	9.50@10.50
Cull boards	8.00@9.00
Dimension stuff	9.25@10.50
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	11.00@16.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.50@10.50
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard	2.10@2.20
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.20@2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s; Western, 50s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s; short ribs, 36s; long clear, 35s 6d; short clear 38s 6d; shoulders, 33s; hams, 51s. Lard, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef, 95s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 110s. Cheese, 62s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn quieter. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 58s 6d; nearly due, 60s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 28s. On passage for United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports: Wheat and flour, 836,000 qrs; corn, 494,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 7d; No. 2, 12s 3d; spring, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s 8d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 9d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 13s. Corn—No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 28s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—5:30 p. m.—GRAIN—Corn—28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Latest.—COTTON—Buoyant; 6¼@6 5-16d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 13,500.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 12s 9d@12s 11d; club, 13s@13s 3d; spring, 10s 8d@12s; winter, 12s 3d@12s 7d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 1½d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 39s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45s@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 95s; American; 46s 6d. Long clear bacon, 35s 6d; short do, 38s 6d.

CHEESE—American, 62s.

TALLOW—American, 31s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d; refined, 11s 9d@12s.

LINSEED OIL—31s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—LINSEED OIL—31s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.—PETROLEUM—33¼f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—GRAIN—Livelier movement in wheat at generally stronger prices, actual dealings indicating an improvement of 1@2c per bu, leaving off rather weaker; business mainly in option line, and the feature of special interest an unusual activity in No. 2 spring for October delivery, chiefly on export account; desirable lots of wheat for prompt delivery scarce, especially of spring and No. 2 red winter, as well as choice amber and white; white Western, about 9,500 bu, at $1.45@1.48; No. 2 Chicago spring here, 8,000 bu at $1.37½; do September delivery, 24,000 bu at $1.31; No. 2 spring, New York and Chicago grading, October options, 296,000 bu at $1.25@1.26, closing at $1.25½; do November, 8,000 bu at $1.24¼. Corn moderately active, opening rather firmer, but closing a trifle lower; mixed Western ungraded, 53@59c. Rye in fairly active request for export at full prices, with sales reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 Western at 71c; 8,500 bu No. 1 Milwaukee at 72c. Oats in less demand at a further slight reduction in values, closing heavily; mixed Western, 19,000 bu at 32@38c; white Western, 8,500 bu, 34-lbs, at 43c; black Western, 700 bu, 36-lbs, at 35c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Tonnage for petroleum in good request at generally firm rates; vessels for grain, lumber, and general cargo moderately sought after and quoted as a rule steady; in berth-freights the main call was for grain-room by steamer to British ports at essentially unchanged quotations. For Liverpool, engagements of 3,000 brls flour at 3s 6d per brl; 24,000 bu grain, of which 8,000 bu were corn, at 10d per 56 lbs; 8,000 bu wheat at 10¼d; and 8,000 bu grain at 10¼d per bu.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery at firmer rates; sales 250 brls at $13.25; Western mess very quiet; September options, $13.10@13.20; October, $13.10@13.20; November, $13.05@13.15; seller remainder of the year, $13.10 (showing a decline), with sales reported of only 250 brls seller remainder of the year at $13.10. Cut meats generally inactive at former figures. Bacon firm and in more demand; Western long clear quoted at 7⅜@7½c. Western steam lard moderately sought after for early delivery at lower and irregular prices, closing rather more steadily; sales of 900 tcs new at $9.00@9.05, closing at $9.00 bid; for forward delivery more sought after; September option quoted at $8.92½; October, $8.92½ bid; November, $8.75@8.77½; seller remainder of the year, $8.60; sales of 1,000 tcs September at $8.92½@9.00; 4,250 tcs October at $8.92½@9.00; 750 tcs November at $8.75@8.85; 250 tcs December at $8.62½; 1,250 tcs seller remainder of the year at $8.60@8.62½; refined inactive; quoted for Continent at $9.50.

TALLOW—In good demand at $8.00@8.12½ for prime to strictly choice; sales equal to 145,000 lbs in lots at $8.00@8.12½.

SUGARS—Raw less active, but firm, on a basis of 8⅛@8⅝c for fair to good refining Cuba per lb; centrifugal, 9⅝c; refined in fair demand.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1.12; sales of 150 brls.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Firm; futures steady; September, 11.18@11.19c; October, 10.98@11c; November, 11.86c; December, 11.87@11.88c; January, 11.98@11.99c; February, 11.13@11.15c; March, 11.26@11.27c; April, 11.41@11.43c; May, 11.53@11.55c.

FLOUR—Steady; fair demand; receipts, 7,000 brls; No. 2, $3.60@4.50; super State and Western, $5.00@5.50; common to choice extra, $5.50@5.85; good to choice, $5.90@6.25; winter wheat, $6.30@7.00; fancy, $7.05@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.50@7.50; St. Louis, $5.65@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@10.00. Rye flour steady; $4.00@4.60.

CORN-MEAL—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 71,000 bu; winter scarce and steady; spring higher; moderate milling demand; futures higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.37½; ungraded winter red and amber, $1.30@1.44; New York winter red, $1.35; white Western, $1.48; amber Michigan, to arrive, $1.50; No. 2 winter red, October, $1.35; No. 2 Chicago spring, September, $1.31; No. 2 spring, October, $1.25⅛@1.26. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 71c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet; two-rowed State, 70@75c. Corn—Receipts, 63,000 bu; opened firmer; closed heavy; moderate business; ungraded Western mixed, 53@59c, including distilling, up to very choice steam mixed, at 57@58c; September, 57¼@58c; October, 58⅛@59c; high-mixed, 58¼c; No. 2, September, 58¼c; October, 59c. Oats easier; fairly active; 37,000 bu mixed Western at 32@39c; white do, 34@43c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 60@70c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in moderate demand; Rio cargoes, 16¼@21c in gold; jobbing, 16¾@22¼c in gold. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 8¼@8⅝c; prime, 9⅛c; refined in fair demand. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged; moderate business.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 7⅛@7⅜c; refined, 14c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8@8⅛c.

RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Easier; 35½@36c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 17½@19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $13.25; October, $13.10@13.20. Beef quiet; long clear middles firm; 7½c. Lard opened firm; closed dull and heavy; prime steam, $9.00@9.05; September, $8.92½@9.00; October, $8.90@9.00.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@21c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7½@13c.

WHISKY—$1.12.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Steady; supers, $4.00; extras, $5.00; Pennsylvania family, $6.75@7.25; Minnesota do, $6.75@7.50; high grades and patent, $8.00@9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1.40@1.44; Corn steady; yellow, 61c; mixed, 59@60c. Oats firm; white Western, 36@40c; mixed Western, 33@34c. Rye steady; 65@66c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $14.00@14.50. Beef hams, 18c; India mess beef, $23.00@23.50.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 26@28c; New York State and Bradford County extras, 24@25c; Central Ohio, 22@24c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20@21c.

CHEESE—Firm; fancy Western, 12¼@13c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 14⅛c; crude, 9@9⅜c.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—corn, 19,000 bu; Wheat, 7,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

MARITIME EXCHANGE, OPEN BOARD—GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; 59½c spot and September,; 60c October. Wheat—Spot, in fair demand; futures inactive; $1.40@1.41 spot; $1.38 September; $1.36 October. Rye, 70c for cargo lots. All sales of grain for delivery in elevator.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.39; amber Michigan, spot, $1.30@1.31; September, $1.29; October, $1.21½; No. 1 red winter, $1.36; No. 2 do, spot, $1.29½; September, $1.24½; October, $1.20½; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.29½; rejected Wabash, 99c; do D. & M., $1.03; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.27; No. 2 D. & M. red, $1.29. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot, 48¼c; No. 2, spot, 48c; October, 48¼c; No. 2 white, 5¾c; rejected, 47½c; damaged, 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 28c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed strong; amber Michigan, spot, $1.30½@1.31; September, $1.29; October, $1.22 bid; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.30; September, $1.24@1.25; October, $1.21 bid; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.20¼; No. 2 canal red, $1.29; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.27; rejected Wabash, 99½c@$1.00. Corn dull; No. 2, 48@48¼c; rejected, 47¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Dull, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active, firmer, and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.40½; September, $1.37¼@1.37½; October, $1.34½. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and September, 58c; October, 59c; steamer, 57c. Oats steady, firm, and unchanged. Rye steady and firm at 65@68c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant. Pork, $14.25. Bulk meats, loose shoulders, 6¼c; clear ribs, 7⅝c; packed, 6⅝@8⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib sides, 9c. Hams, 12@12½c. Lard—Refined, 10c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, steady at 7⅛c; refined easier at 14⅛c.

COFFEE—Active and firm; Rio, cargoes new, 17⅜@21c; jobbing, 18@23c.

WHISKY—Firmly held at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 4,200 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 10,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Demand fair; prices higher; family, $5.90@6.10.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, $1.15@1.25. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; 48@49c. Oats weaker; 26@30c. Rye strong; 59@60c. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring, 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; $13.00. Lard dull and lower; steam held at $8.85; current make sold at $8.47½; kettle, 9¼@10c. Bulk meats active, firm, and higher, closing quiet; 5⅞@6c; $7.55@7⅞c; 7⅛c. Bacon quiet but firm; 6⅜@6⅝c; 8⅛@8⅜c; 8⅝@8⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady; fair demand; $1.10.

BUTTER—In good demand; prime to fancy creamery, 26@30c; prime to choice Western Reserve, 21@23c; Central Ohio, 18@20c.

LINSEED OIL—Firm; 52@53c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 10⅝c; low middling, 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.28 bid cash; No. 3 do, $1.18 cash; $1.17@1.17¼ for September; $1.14@1.14¼ for October; $1.14¾@1.15 for November. Corn firmer; inactive; No. 2 mixed, 42c cash; 42@42⅛c for October; 39c the year. Oats easier; No. 2, 26c cash; 26⅛c bid for October. Rye scarce and wanted; 58c for cash; choice to fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota, 85c@$1.00.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $13.25. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats easier; clear ribs, 7⅛@7⅜c bid. Bacon—Demand active; strong; 6⅛@6⅝c; 8⅛@8⅜c; 8⅜@8⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Firm; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; white, $1.30; amber, $1.28; red, $1.23@1.24. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats in fair demand; white, 31c; mixed, 29c. Rye quiet and firm; 67@68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.00. Bulk meats in fair demand; firm; $6.12½; $7.80; 8⅛c. Bacon quiet and steady; $6.75; $8.35@8.87½; $9.00. Sugar-cured hams in good demand; 12½@13c. Lard in fair demand; firm; choice leaf tierce, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.09.

BAGGING—Dull; 12¼c.

TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened at an advance of ⅜c, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.17@; No. 1, $1.15¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.11; September, $1.07¼; October, $1.03; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.07. Corn firm in fair demand; No. 2, 44c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 24@24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley firmer; in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 67½@69c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 210,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 280,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—In fair demand; fancy, $6.50@7.00; family, $5.50@6.00; low grades, $3.00@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.22@1.24; September, $1.18. Corn, 43c. Rye, 55c spot; 54½c October. Oats—Mixed, 24c; white, 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats quiet; clear rib sides, 7⅛c; shoulders, 5⅜@5⅝c; hams, 10¼@10⅜c. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $5.00@5.25; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 120.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $4.00@5.00; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $6.00@7.00; Minnesota extras, $6.50@7.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.75@7.25; Illinois, $7.00@8.00; St. Louis, $7.00@8.50; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 62@65c. Oats, No. 1 white and extra white, 46@50c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 1 mixed, 40@42c; No. 3 whiteand. No. 2 mixed, 36@38c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower; $2.35@2.40.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats in good demand; a shade higher; 7⅛@7⅜c; 9c; 9¼c; sugar-cured hams firmer; 11@12¼c, as in size.

GROCERIES—Coffee active, firm, and higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17⅛@21c. Others unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Firm; 10⅝c; receipts, 38 bales; shipments, 310; sales, 7,000.

PRODUCE—Steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Sept. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce; white State, $1.48; red do, $1.43.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Business only moderate with package-houses, but the jobbing trade continues active. Cotton goods in steady but moderate demand; prints in fair request; ginghams active and firm; dress goods and felt skirts in steady request; men's-wear woolens quiet; flannels in good demand.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white, 110 test, 12⅜c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude $2.40@2.42½ at Parker's; refined, 13⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 13. — SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Steady at 34c.

FOX-RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 10.—Whatever of prodigality may have marked the expenditure, in former years, of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, it is believed that the funds by which operations are now being carried on are being expended most judiciously; and the fact that boats are again plying on the Lower Fox, with an occasional craft freighting between Green Bay and St. Louis, on the Mississippi, is regarded as most encouraging to the business interests of the Fox-River Valley.

Col. Houston, who has general oversight of the work referred to for the Government, went over the line last week, a party of representative men who are interested in the progress of the work accompanying him over that portion between Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. Among the number were ex-Congressman Sawyer and Congressman Bouck, of Oshkosh, and Senator Howe and Col. Robinson, of this city, and to notes made by the last-named gentlemen I am indebted for the result of their observations. The Government steamer was detailed for the trip, its progress being timed with reference to an ample examination of each lock and dam on the route.

The Depere lock has recently had a general overhauling, is supplied with new gates, and is in fair working order. The new locks at Kaukauna and points above are superb specimens of workmanship, the joints being so perfect as to almost do away with the necessity for cement. Some of the old locks which were built in the early days of the Improvement are still stanch and firm, and good for years of service yet, new gates being added. The one at Rapide Croche was built twenty years ago, and has required few repairs.

Probably a good deal of minor work remains to be done along this section of the river, in the way of perfecting the old locks and approaches, and perhaps in deepening channels and otherwise finishing up. But the main fact seems to be established that the river is to-day open for freight and all commerce between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, with a reliable channel of four feet in depth.

As to the upper section of the river, large forces of men under competent engineers are making rapid progress, and the close of the present season will see a vast amount of work accomplished. At Berlin the locks have been put in repair, new gates added, and a new dam constructed. The locks at White River, Princeton, and other points are now undergoing similar treatment.

THE BUSTE[...]

Another Wrangle [...] the State Sa[...] ceivers[...]

D. O. Strong, an Ex-Banke[...] Bond of Two [...]

Josaphat's Depositors [...] Money, Which [...]

And Hence They D[...] Swearing in So[...]

A RECEIVER A[...]

THE BUSTED BANKS.

Another Wrangle in Court Over the State Savings Receivership.

D. O. Strong, an Ex-Banker, Appointed Under a Bond of Two Millions.

Josaphat's Depositors Flocking for Their Money, Which Is Not.

And Hence They Did Some Choice Swearing in Soft Italian.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

D. O. STRONG THE LUCKY MAN.

That important question, "Who shall be the Receiver?" came up again yesterday before Judge Williams. On the opening of court, Mr. Smith read the following communication from the Depositors' Committee:

To His Honor Judge Williams: Having been advised that your Honor is reserving the appointment of a Receiver for the State Savings Institution, in the action now pending before your Honor for that purpose, until 10 o'clock a. m. Sept. 13, 1877, to enable the Committee appointed by the depositors in said institution at a meeting of depositors held in the Tabernacle on Sept. 8, 1877, to make a nomination in behalf of said depositors, if they so desire, the said Committee would very respectfully state to your Honor that there was a unanimous expression in favor of Col. Abner Taylor at said meeting as Receiver.

And it was further unanimously voted that the Committee be continued for the purpose of consulting with your Honor respecting the appointment of a Receiver, if for any reason your Honor should not appoint said Abner Taylor, and it having been suggested that your Honor might not acquiesce in the expression of the said depositors favoring the appointment of Col. Abner Taylor, or in case of his appointment he should decline, the Committee would be expected to name other persons, the Committee held a full meeting at 4:30 o'clock yesterday, in view of such an event, to ballot for some suitable person as their first choice, and the result thereof was the choice of D. O. Strong. In case he also should not be acceptable, the Committee proceeded to ballot for their next choice, and the result was the election of W. F. Endicott.

It was then voted that a copy of the above proceedings be presented to his Honor, Judge Williams. JOHN WENTWORTH, Chairman.
MYRON A. DECKER, Secretary.

Mr. Asay, representing a number of claims, said his first choice was Mr. Stafford, an old merchant here. Having heard, however, that Judge Otis had been named, he and his clients had decided to recommend his appointment.

Judge Williams—What do you know regarding the financial ability of Mr. Strong.

Mr. Asay—I do not regard him as a strong man in point of wealth. I have been directed by a prominent firm here to say that they

WILL CONTRIBUTE $10,000

towards bringing Spencer and his partners to justice. This house wants a man to whom they can tie, and the moment Judge Otis was named one said he was the most fitting man yet named. Mr. Strong is a money-loaner, I assume. These depositors must be brought this winter into the presence of actual suffering. With a man like Judge Otis, there would be no difficulty in getting advances on the face-value of the securities. While Judge Otis was not my first choice, I believe that, as a matter of cold, practical business, no better man could be chosen. The amount of claims which I represent is some $113,000, and the gentleman of the prominent business house referred to has declared himself as willing to go on Judge Otis' bond for the whole amount. I have yet to hear a word against Judge Otis. Everybody knows his reputation for honesty, his capacity, his benevolence.

Messrs. Waterman and Moran also favored the appointment of Judge Otis.

Mr. Smith thought it his duty to add a few remarks to the communication. He was informed that the depositors numbered 13,000. The Committee represented more than twice the number of depositors represented in the bill. Two large mass-meetings of depositors had been held in the Tabernacle, the Committee had been appointed, and done its work well. The expression of the wish of this immense number of depositors was in favor of the Court's selecting one out of the three names mentioned in the communication. It was nothing unusual for gentlemen to get up and speak of representing hundreds of thousands of dollars in claims, and yet refuse to name their clients; it was quite a modern discovery, however, when a gentleman got up and spoke of the development of the bump of benevolence in Judge Otis,—a discovery so novel that it was entitled to a patent. It wasn't the millionaires who represented the mass of depositors in this bank, but the poor workers by the day, week, and month, whose little savings had been swept away. The mass-meeting represented them more nearly than anybody else, and the Committee represented the mass-meeting. Any of the gentlemen named in the communication could furnish the necessary bond, and, as to their personal and business character, there could be no question.

Mr. Sherman referred to Mr. Smith's remarks the other day on Mr. Eames' bank account, and remarked that Mr. Eames had kept a commercial account there, which he had a right to draw out as he chose. The statement made in the papers could not have been made with honesty without also being made in culpable ignorance. Several hundred dollars stood in Mr. Eames' name for his children.

Mr. Asay explained that the $5,000 to Eames' account was put in his hands about the time the Protection Life failed, as a special trust fund.

Mr. Smith said the withdrawal of that sum only proved the existence of the

BACK-DOOR INFLUENCES.

As it was, Mr. Eames had now a claim on just $16.77.

Mr. Sherman said his account now represented hundreds of dollars.

Mr. Smith insisted that it was $16.77.

Mr. Sherman reiterated his statement that the account was much larger. He then went on to speak of Col. Taylor, when Mr. Smith interrupted him with the remark that he had better explain his own account.

Mr. Sherman said he would do so if necessary, but nobody insisted on the explanation. Judge Otis, said Mr. Sherman, was a man of large means; his bondsmen would never be required to pay any penalty; he would, if necessity required, do it himself. As to Mr. Strong he knew but little, but had been informed that he was not a man of such large means as Judge Otis.

Mr. High's only objection, apparently, to Mr. Strong, was that he was a bank President.

Mr. Smith—Well, Judge Otis is a large stockholder in a National Bank of which his son is Cashier. Of course it wouldn't be characteristic of him to favor his boy—O no!

Mr. Asay informed the gentleman that Mr. Endicott, who was named by the Committee, was also a large stockholder in a bank. In Mr. Asay's opinion, people who lived in glass houses oughtn't to hurl bricks too promiscuously.

Mr. A. C. Story put in a good word for Col. Taylor.

A gentleman representing several claims and having a deposit in the bank himself advocated the appointment of J. E. Otis, a brother of Judge Otis. While engaged in advocating "the other brother," the gentleman was frequently interrupted by Mr. Smith. In reply to these interruptions he said he wasn't a lawyer; he knew Sid Smith, and he expected to be "rattled" by him pretty lively; and that he desired the protection of the Court.

The Court told him to go ahead, while Mr. Smith's legal brethren subjected him to a good deal of quiet chaffing.

Mr. W. C. Goudy made the rather gratuitous remark that the Committee had run the meeting in the interest of Col. Taylor. Mr. Goudy favored the appointment of Judge Otis.

So did Mr. Kretzinger, who also spoke against Col. Taylor, John Wentworth, and the Committee generally, who, he said, had run things in Col. Taylor's interest.

Mr. Smith said Mr. Kretzinger represented the stockholders,—the debtors,—some of whom had exceedingly questionable characters.

Mr. Kretzinger said his clients recognized their stock liability and proposed to pay it. Their only interest in the matter was to have the assets economically administered so that the liability should be kept down as much as possible. Hence they desired a good man for Receiver.

Mr. High admitted that Judge Otis was not a philanthropist. They had not sought a philanthropist, but a man who would exact of the debtors

THE POUND OF FLESH

every time for the benefit of the poor, despoiled depositors. He had spoken with many prominent citizens, and all of them were in favor of Judge Otis.

Judge Grant spoke in favor of Mr. Strong—an honest, competent man, in whom the public had every confidence. He had been a banker, but was unfortunate enough to fail, taking good care, however, to pay all his debts. He could, by means of his influence in Connecticut, exchange the bank's securities for money more readily than any of the other gentlemen named for the place.

Mr. Sunderland thought the Court ought to heed the recommendations of the Committee.

Mr. Bonney closed the arguments in favor of Judge Otis. Mr. Bonney viewed with suspicion the recommendation of the Committee, and denounced it as an attempt to continue what he considered the Spencer-Taylor regime.

The Court—I have courted suggestions from all the parties interested in regard to the persons who it was desired should be appointed by the Court, and have desired, as far as I could, to ascertain the surroundings of the different gentlemen. Several of them are unknown to me. I have never spoken to them, and have no personal acquaintance with them. This applies to Mr. Taylor, to Mr. Strong, and to Mr. Miller. What I learn in regard to them must be learned almost exclusively in court. I have no time to go out on the street and inquire in regard to this, that, and the other man, and if it did my information would probably be very unsatisfactory. And in a case where I have no personal knowledge of the individuals, I must rely in great part upon what I hear at the time when the motion is under discussion. Mr. Otis I know personally, as well as his brother. While it is of the utmost importance that a man of integrity, competency, fearlessness, and financial ability should be selected in this case, it is also desirable that, as far as possible, the wishes of the parties in interest should be regarded. They have suffered already enough, and they certainly should be considered by the Court as far as it is possible for the Court to consider them. I have felt this all through. I have expressed it on a former occasion. There can be no more full expression perhaps of the wishes of these depositors than that which can be obtained through their Committee. Whatever you may say of the gentlemen composing that Committee, I suppose everybody knows that some of them at least are perfectly fearless; that they don't care for man or devil, I think I may say [laughter], and are disposed to do what they believe is for the interest of the depositors. At the meetings, and particularly the meeting of last Saturday, the reports of which I have taken occasion to read, the action of that Committee seems to have been approved largely by the meeting. The papers say there were from 1,000 to 1,500 present, and Mr. Grant thinks there were some 2,000. It was certainly as large a meeting of creditors as we are probably ever likely to get, and I don't think that their wishes, as there expressed, especially when they are expressed through their Committee, who can act deliberately and carefully in the matter, and in whom they seem to have implicit confidence, ought to be disregarded. That Committee, or rather that meeting, gave a full indorsement to Mr. Taylor, and if the Committee had also nominated Mr. Taylor that action of the meeting and the action of the Committee would have had very great influence with me. Not only did the meeting indorse Mr. Taylor, but some of the members of the Committee spoke of him in the most unqualified terms, and it is very greatly to Mr. Taylor's credit, whatever may be said about it, that, while he took this assignment with every

PREJUDICE OF THE DEPOSITORS

against him, with the feeling that he was linked in with the officers of the bank, against whom so much righteous indignation was felt, that he seems to have overcome that prejudice, and to have had his conduct ratified and approved by the majority of the persons who were present by a unanimous vote of the meeting. If, in addition to that, his name had been presented here, and the Committee had indorsed him upon this occasion, it would have had very great weight with me. But I know, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Taylor, as Assignee, did not desire to qualify, and would not qualify. I apprehend that he has had trouble enough about this matter, and, having made a most honorable record, does not care particularly to get the bond and have the annoyance he is likely to have in this case. I conclude that partly from the fact that he has not been directly named, and partly from the fact that the Committee spoke of other persons than Mr. Taylor. I think I should give very great heed to this recommendation. I don't know the gentleman who is recommended as their first choice. I have never seen him. I have never spoken with him in my life, but the statement is that he was a banker here, and that he closed up and paid all his debts,—which certainly is a very good record for him; nothing against him, and very much in his favor. Perhaps he found that banking was not profitable, and invested his money in other sources. It is also stated, and not denied, that he is a man of very considerable means, a banker of very considerable experience at the East, and may possibly have facilities there—in the State of Connecticut—for raising money which would not be enjoyed by the majority of persons, so that perhaps he could raise money for these depositors, and make a

MORE EARLY DISTRIBUTION

than could otherwise be made. That, of course, would be entirely in the discretion of the Receiver.

While I have very high respect for Judge Otis, and believe him to be a man of strong integrity, competency, and large means, it is to me a matter of very great moment that the Committee, who, I understand, have had his name before them, have chosen to put forward the name of Mr. Strong. And in this discussion there has not been an unkind word said of Mr. Strong that I remember. Everybody has spoken of him respectfully; no one has any particular objection to him. Mr. Asay knows him, and has made no objection to him. In view of all these facts, and in view of the facts stated and not denied that he is a man of incorruptible integrity and large business experience, I feel as if the appointment ought to be given to him. [Here Judge Williams read from letters, one in behalf of two of the members of the Committee, indorsing Mr. Strong in the highest terms; two from private gentlemen in favor of Mr. Strong; and one from another gentleman, indorsing Judge Otis.] I think, in view of all the facts, that there is the least objection and more propriety in the appointment of D. O. Strong as Receiver than any one else, and I make the appointment.

THE AMOUNT OF THE BOND.

The question then arose as to the amount of the bond. Mr. High thought it ought to be $2,000,000. Mr. Smith and Judge Grant thought, inasmuch as the Receiver would probably never have more than $300,000 in his hands at any one time, a bond of $750,000 would be quite sufficient. The Court finally fixed the amount, however, at $2,000,000.

Mr. Smith suggested that, as there was some doubt about Taylor's right to convey the property to the Receiver, the conveyance be made by Taylor and the bank, in which case there would be no question as to title when the Receiver came to dispose of the real estate. The suggestion was accepted, and the decree and order made in accordance therewith.

As to the time of filing the bond, the Court said he thought it should be filed during the afternoon or some time to-day.

AT THE BANK.

Dullness to the last degree reigned around the State Savings Institution yesterday. The proceedings in court concentrated all interest in the concern upon that point, and the bank was almost deserted of everybody save the clerks. The Committee came not near during the day, neither did the newly-appointed Receiver, who was as busy as he could comfortably be in preparing his bond and getting signatures thereto. Col. Taylor was around, resolved to guard the assets until it should become his duty to turn them over to his successor. At 5 o'clock everybody went home, and such is the dull record of a dull day.

JOSAPHAT'S BUST.

THE DEPOSITORS WANT THEIR MONEY.

Mr. Edward A. Gibbs found yesterday just how unenviable a position that of Assignee of a skipped banker is. The unsophisticated ragpickers, peanut-venders, and others of low degree who were induced to deposit their little savings with the now missing Josaphat, poured down upon the little office where Josaphat "took them in,"—No. 164 Randolph street,—and wanted to know what had become of the banker. The youth of tender age and generally know-nothing appearance could give them no information, and as for Mr. Gibbs, all he could tell them was that Emil seemed to have departed, leaving nothing behind him but $110 in cash, a claim to 320 acres of land in McGoffin County, Ky., and a choice assortment of I. O. U.'s, the value of which was, to put it mildly, subject to some question. The fleeced depositors went away with anything but a satisfied look on their faces. One of the unfortunates was an Italian ragpicker, who, after years of ignominious delving among the rag and ash heaps about town, had managed to lay up some $1,200. His face was the very picture of dejection.

The Assignee put the small boy to work at getting things in shape preparatory to making an inventory. After the inventory is finished, Mr. Gibbs will file his bond with the County Court, and prepare to close the thing up. The liabilities are roughly estimated at $30,000, but no man living, except Emil himself, could tell what the assets are worth. The land in Kentucky is timber land, and presumably has some value; just how much nobody seems to know. The notes found are to a great extent those of people who are not known in the city, many of them having been given years ago and the parties having moved away. Other notes were given for bills of exchange; some for no consideration whatever, as far as their face discloses. In the former case it will have to be proved that the persons giving the notes got the equivalent, which will lead to lawsuit after lawsuit. The prospect for the depositors, therefore, is about as small as the chances of a rich man's going to Heaven, or of an elephant's edging his way through the eye of a needle.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT LOSSES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to meet a like committee of merchants, sufferers by the Pittsburg riots, submit the following as a basis for the adjustment of losses by the riots:

First—Neither claimants nor Company shall be considered as waiving any legal rights.

Second—The claimants shall commence the presentation of their claims against the County of Allegheny before the 1st day of December, 1877, placing them in the hands of counsel to be employed and paid by the Company in accordance with the circular of Aug. 17, 1877, signed by S. B. Kingston, General Freight Agent, and if, by the 1st day of October, 1877, such claims have not been realized from or adjusted with the County of Allegheny by the claimants, to employ counsel for themselves, or at their own expense, and with whom counsel of the Company will state as many cases as may be necessary to cover each class of claims and determine the liability of the Company therefor. Such cases shall be presented without unnecessary delay, and for all claims in any class for which the Company shall be adjudged to be liable payments shall be made by the Company within two years from the date of losses of the amounts ascertained to be due, with legal interest thereon, and such claims shall thereupon be assigned to the Company.

Third—The Chairman shall designate a committee of three persons to act in conjunction with three members of the Board of Directors of the Company in satisfying the prosecution of all such claims as may be presented under this arrangement.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The Captain of the prop Roanoke, which arrived at Chicago Tuesday, says that it is all a mistake; that there was no collision between his boat and the Kershaw. The Kershaw had a collision with some propeller, but the craft evidently was not the Roanoke, as she is not injured in the least, and shows no marks.

Monday the schr Elvina, grain laden, ran hard aground in the river at Oswego, and was compelled to lighter some of the cargo before getting off.

The schr C. H. Hackley broke her centre-board on the lake during the late heavy weather, and is having the damage repaired at the Milwaukee Company's yard.

While making the port of Cheboygan Monday last to report the Canadian schr Collingwood ran aground west of the buoys, but succeeded in getting off without assistance. There was quite a fog at the time.

Capt. W. O. Harrison, of the steam barge C. J. Kershaw, who owns the barge Dubuque, ashore west of Long Point, received a letter from Buffalo on Tuesday stating that the barge had been stripped and abandoned as a total loss. The barge Rio Grande, beached at the same time and place, has also become a total wreck.

The steam-barge Swain, in coming down the Detroit River Wednesday, managed to get fast on Peche Island, and it took the ferry Excelsior five hours to work her off. The Swain broke one of her wheels during her brief stay ashore.

The barge Tiger, with 17,000 bu corn, sank in the Lachine Canal Tuesday. The grain was en route from Toledo to Montreal, and was insured in Toledo.

CRUISE AND CLAM-BAKE.

The Chicago Yacht Club fleet has been ordered by Commodore Bradley to rendezvous at the foot of Van Buren street to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, for a cruise to South Chicago and a clam-bake. Members of the Club and invited guests will meet at the Gardner House, and afterwards embark on the yachts. The steamer Ben Drake will leave Clark street bridge, Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., to convey those to the scene of revelry who cannot leave to-morrow. The following yachts will participate in the cruise: Cora, Ina, Frolic, Qui Vive, Enterprise, Anon, Peri, Goodenough, Annie Louise Cary, Lucy, Fleetwing, Zephyr, Fanchon, Ione, and Lincoln Meiller. The Club has "laid itself out" for huge enjoyment, and all it requires to perfect arrangements is good weather. Chaplain Jim Wilson will attend to the spiritual wants of the party.; Capt. Harry Ellertson will carve the joints and attend to the Little Necks; Capt. Farrow will "brush away the blue-tail fly," if he is troublesome, and Capt. Munger will do the honors and speech-making for the occasion.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

An important letter from the Treasury Department was received here yesterday, and is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1877.—*J. Russell Jones, Esq., Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.*—SIR: Your Deputy's letter of the 16th instant has been received, inquiring whether the status of foreign vessels which are prohibited from engaging in the United States coasting trade is changed in this respect by the act of Feb. 24, 1877.

In reply, you are informed that the provisions of Sec. 4,347, Revised-Statutes, still remain in force; that is to say, goods of domestic origin, when transported from district to district in the United States in a foreign vessel, would be forfeited. Such transportation of goods, imported in the transporting vessel, would not, however, cause the forfeiture of goods.

The transportation of domestic merchandise would, besides a forfeiture thereof, entail a tonnage tax of 50 cents per ton on all foreign vessels not exempt by treaty from a greater tax than thirty (30) cents per ton. The greater part of the maritime nations would, however, be exempt therefrom. Very respectfully,
(Signed) H. T. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Charters, schrs James Couch, Dick Somers, and M. Bacon, coal from Buffalo to Chicago at 30c; Jura, cement to Chicago at 5c per brl; Porter, molding sand to Erie at $60 for the load; T. Baker, coal to Toledo at 20c; Laporte, salt to Sandusky at 5c; Miami Belle, salt to Toledo, free; H. G. Cleveland, coal hence to Detroit at 20c; Wilbur, part cargo merchandise to Cleveland at 45c per ton; H. T. Merry, 100 tons molding-sand to Cleveland at 25c; coal return to Black River at 45c free, and tow bills paid.

Clearances—Props V. H. Ketcham, Chicago, 730 tons coal; Montana, Chicago, merchandise; St. Paul, Duluth, 1,200 brls salt; schrs J. N. Porter, Vermillion; M. S. Bacon, Chicago, 1,200 brls salt; Jura, Cleveland, 2,000 brls cement; G. W. Adams, Chicago; A. Ford, Cleveland; F. Sigel, Chicago, 600 tons coal; N. W. Page, Milwaukee, 100 tons coal; L. Rawson, Hancock, 430 tons coal, 6,749 kegs powder; C. K. Nims, Milwaukee, 893 tons coal; Dick Somers, Chicago, 600 tons coal; Wabash, Toledo; barge Leader, Bay City.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Down—Props Russia, Abercorn, Marine City, Pacific, J. Bertschy, East Saginaw and barges, Barnum and tow, Raleigh and tow, Salina and barges, Bay City and tow, Ballentine and consort, Witmore with S. J. Tilden, Enterprise and consort, Alaska with Schuylkill; schrs John Burt, George B. Sloan, Hartford, Polly M. Rogers, Carlingford, Sherman, Granger, McGrath, Harriet Ross.

Up—Props James Fisk, Jr., Benton, Arctic, Cuba, Colorado, Europe, Passaic and tow, Tempest and barges; schrs Monticello, Brightie, Leonard, Hanna, Nettie Weaver, Millard Fillmore, Saveland, S. F. Atwater, Gladstone, Erie Belle.

Wind, north, light. Weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Sept. 12:

Westward—Barks S. Nelson, Collins Bay, no orders; Mary Copley, Charlotte to Milwaukee; schr James Platt, Oswego to Chicago; St. Andrews, St. Catherine's to Black River; scow Kittie, Oswego to Port Clinton; tug W. T. Robb, Toronto to Collingwood.

Eastward—Prop City of New York, Toledo to Ogdensburg; bark George Thurston, Cleveland to Toronto; schrs Corsica, Toledo to Kingston; Grecian, Marquette to Clayton; Mary and St. Catherines, Colchester to Thorald.

The toll on vessels without cargoes on the Welland Canal is 2½c, and from Lake Erie to Montreal 4c on vessels without cargoes.

ANOTHER VIEW.

The Toronto *Globe* has the following:

Speaking of the tug Nolton's experience in Canadian waters, the Chicago *Times* says: "This is a trifle the biggest absurdity that can be ascribed to the Kanucks, viz.: Refusing to save their own insurance companies from loss by permitting the appurtenances ever within the reach of Brother Jonathan to be employed in that direction." It will be divested of absurdity when the fact is known that the pumping out of the propeller Argyle was done at much less cost by the parties at Port Burwell than would have been incurred by having the American machinery engaged. The absurdity, if any, is in the wrecking regulations between the two countries, and Americans are never slow to take all advantages of them.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Rates were firmer, engagements of small vessels to Buffalo being made at 3¼c for corn and 4c for wheat. To Kingston 8c was paid for wheat. Room was taken for 115,000 bu wheat, 85,000 bu corn, and 90,000 bu oats. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr Gerlach, corn at 3¼c; schr S. Anderson, wheat at 4c; schrs Golden Fleece and Bentley, oats at 2¾c. To Kingston—Schrs John T. Mott, C. G. Mixer, and Wenona, wheat at 8c. To Sarnia—Prop John Pridgeon, corn through. To Collingwood—Schr G. L. Wrenn, corn through.

In the afternoon the schrs C. Nillson, wheat to Buffalo at 4c, and Richards, wheat to Kingston at 8c.

The schr Marinette loads deals at Muskegon for Kingston at $4.12½.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 13.—Arrivals—Stmr India; schrs Allegheny, Chicago; props Nahant, Louz.

Departures—Stmr Japan; schrs Allegheny, Chicago.

Three hundred thousand bu of grain are afloat for Erie.

A CHARGE.

A serious charge is made by the Captain of the Russia against the Buckingham Elevator, Chicago. The propeller went to the elevator at noon on Saturday to take a small lot of rye—6,000 or 7,000 bu. She was detained until the evening, and the Captain was then coolly informed that night having come on she must wait until Monday, as no work was done on Sunday. The propeller had a deckload to take on, and had it been known early on Saturday that she could not get the rye she would have taken on the deckload and gone. Such unnecessary detention as this is not excusable.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 13.—Arrived—Prop Davidson; schrs J. C. King, Two Fannies, William Grand, Goshawk.

Cleared—Schrs Escanaba, David Wagstaff.

Passed down—Stmr Keewenaw.

Arrived on the 12th—Prop H. B. Tuttle; schr G. H. Ely.

Cleared—Props R. J. Hackett, Cormorant; schrs William McGregor, Charles Wall.

Weather fine. Wind southeast, light.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

An official notice to mariners was received at the Custom-House yesterday as follows:

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on and after the night of Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877, two lights will be exhibited as a range to guide into Eagle Harbor, Mich. The lights are located on the south shore of the harbor, and are fixed white, the illuminating apparatus being lens lanterns.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Charters: To Buffalo, schrs Moonlight and Surprise, 90,000 bu wheat at 4c; to Oswego, schr Surprise, 15,000 bu wheat at 8c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Schr Hattie Wells has received a new foremast....Stmr John Sherman left for Detroit Wednesday evening, to remain the rest of the season....Capt. Blewett's stmr Bret Harte is doing well taking excursion parties to Lincoln Park and the Water-Works crib....The tug William L. Ewing has received repairs, and is again in commission....The steamship Ohio and her two consorts arrived from below last evening, with cargoes of coal....Tug Willie Richards is having her stem repaired....The Canadian steam-barge Isaac May and her three consorts got away yesterday with full cargoes of wheat and corn for Buffalo....Vessel-owners were more hopeful last evening under the advance of ⅛c on corn to Buffalo....An evening paper says the Commercial Line manager wants "salvage" for rescuing the disabled stmr Peerless. It is probable he will want it for a long time.

OTHER PORTS.—Cargo insurance ranges from 40 to 50c net per $100 to Buffalo....The arrivals of fruit at Toronto continue very large by all vessels from the American side of Lake Ontario....The schr York State, of Ashtabula, is being fitted out at Cleveland, she having been laid up three years....The wrecking tug Rescue was at Buffalo lately, and goes hence to Key West, Fla....It is now said that 9,000 bu of wet wheat were taken out of the Samana at Port Colborne and sold at Buffalo....The United States stmr Michigan was at Buffalo Wednesday, with a full complement of men....By October, 1878, vessels will be enabled to pass through the Sturgeon Bay Canal, work on which is progressing rapidly....Schr Redwing is said to have been 250 bu of wheat short on her last trip to Buffalo. She was loaded at Milwaukee....The Portage Lake *Gazette* says: "A new lighthouse is being built on Sand Point, L'Anse Bay. Basement of stone, from Harley's quarry. The main structure is of brick. It will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of October.....The Iroquois (Ont.) *Times* reports that last Tuesday the schr Alexandria stopped at Louisville to take on a passenger. For neglecting to report this she was seized on arrival at Ogdensburg and the owner fined $400, and paid it.....The prop Benton left Detroit Wednesday night on her last trip to Saginaw by way of Goderich. Hereafter she will not touch at the latter place, but will run to Saginaw, visiting all the ports on the shore between Port Huron and Point au Barques.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, Muskegon, sundries; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; props N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, salt; Ohio, Sandusky, coal; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Garden City, Ogdensburg, sundries; Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries; Oneida, Buffalo, sundries; R. O. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; Tempest, White Lake, sundries; Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; Leland, Ludington, lumber; schrs C. N. Ryan; Sandusky, coal; J. T. Johnson, Sandusky, coal; J. O. Moss, Bluffton, lumber; C. North, Muskegon, lumber; Two Brothers, Ludington, lumber; Magnolia, Two Rivers, lumber; Hattie Fisher, Muskegon, wood; Wollin, Holland, lumber; Helvetia, Buffalo, coal; Lookout, Muskegon, lumber; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; C. L. Davis, White Lake, lumber; Halsted, Alpena, lumber; Glad Tidings, Manistee, lumber; Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; Ellen Pratt, Alpena, lumber; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; John Magee, Oswego, coal; Regulator, White Lake, lumber; C. C. Trowbridge, Pensaukee, lumber; Ottawa, Grand Haven, piles; scows J. B. Chapin, White Lake, wood; William Bates, Grand Haven, bark; C. C. Meisel, Green Bay City, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Wollin, Holland, 800 bu corn; schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn; schr A. Mosher, Collingwood, 18,350 bu corn; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 75 brls of salt; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, 6 brls pork and 8 brls sugar; stmr Corona, Saint Joseph, 100 kegs beer and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 7 brls sugar, 12 brls pork, and sundries; schr W. M. Bates, Grand Haven, 20 pkgs of groceries; schr Imperial, Collingwood, 20,565 bu corn; schr Nellie Gardner, Port Huron, 39,665 bu corn; prop Shickluna, Montreal, 15,800 bu wheat, 125 brls pork; schr Mears, Buffalo, 29,500 bu wheat; schr Reindeer, Hancock, 4,000 pumpkins; schr Pathfinder, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 595 bags of flax-seed; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 50 brls sugar, 55 brls pork, and sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, 200 bu corn, 4 brls beef, and sundries; prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Badger State, Buffalo, 2,500 bu wheat, 100 brls oat-meal, 645 bags timothy-seed, 640 bags flax-seed, and sundries; schr Montauk, Ogdensburg, 26,759 bu oats; schr S. Anderson, Buffalo, 17,700 bu wheat; prop Isaac Macy, Ogdensburg, 6,392 bu corn, 23,416 bu oats, 50 brls flour, 360 bags timothy-seed; schr Waubashene, Ogdensburg, 28,935 bu corn, 305 bags timothy-seed; schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 39,742 bu oats; schr Muskoka, Ogdensburg, 29,506 bu corn, 175 bags timothy-seed; schr Severn, Ogdensburg, 31,295 bu corn, 240 bags timothy-seed; schr Peshtigo, Buffalo, 29,050 bu corn; prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 600 brls flour, 312,000 lbs lard, 39,600 lbs meats.

HOOKER'S ANTIETAM REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—I have not been waiting for any one "to review Joe Hooker," but I was tempted when I read your important extract from his report to give an answer to your suggestion that it was incumbent upon Gen. McClellan to explain why the attack was not made simultaneously on the whole Rebel line at the battle of Antietam.

Burnside was ordered to attack the Rebel right at the same time Hooker was the left, and had he done so Antietam would have proved a greater victory than the Army of the Potomac ever won. Hooker's command fought in the morning, advancing as soon as there was daylight enough to tell a Rebel from a tree. Burnside did not move till afternoon, although ordered to do so simultaneously with Hooker, and when he did advance he encountered the balance of Stonewall Jackson's corps coming from Harper's Ferry, where it had been to gobble Col. Miles' command, which it had done very effectually. The only reason I ever learned that Burnside gave for his delay was that McClellan would not promise him support, which sounds too much like a boy commanding a snowball brigade.

That member of the old First Corps who says in an article in Sunday's *Times* that Gen. Hooker's report does not do justice to his corps, possesses no greater admiration for Gen. McClellan than I do, and if he—McClellan—had had another Joe Hooker commanding the Ninth Corps on the morning of the 17th of September, 1862, the old First would not only have driven the Rebel left into the Potomac, as Gen. Hooker has said it would have done had he not been wounded, but the whole Rebel army would have either surrendered or gone in the same watery pathway. I have not read Gen. Hooker's report in full, but I do not see wherein your published extract fails to do justice to his corps. For my part, I am proud of its record at that battle, proud of Gen. Hooker as its commander, and proud of the individual part which I took as the comrade on my immediate right was wounded and the one on my left killed, showing I was where service could be rendered.

Joe Hooker may be an "old fool" now,—age impairs human faculties,—but he was no fool fifteen years ago on that eventful morning when we saw him a little in advance and to our right, mounted on the historical white horse, standing on tiptoe in the stirrups and peering over the knoll in front to discover the disposition of the Rebel forces. It was probably then that he saw "the line of bristling bayonets in the cornfield," for in less than ten minutes thereafter we were fighting in that same cornfield, and the batteries were thundering on our right in the same position as his report places them. Three days later the cornfield was too sickening a sight to dwell upon.

Your published extract of the General's report agrees exactly with the facts so far as one in the ranks had an opportunity to observe, and the above views upon the battle in general are fully justified by Gen. McClellan's report published by Congress in the winter of '63-'4, and by the Count de Paris' History of the Civil War in America. History should not fail to credit the lack of a complete success for the Federal arms at Antietam to the inactivity or imbecility of Burnside, who may have been able to endure the siege of Knoxville, or explode a mine and sacrifice a colored division, but who proved wholly incompetent to play end man with so able a General as Fighting Joe Hooker.
ANOTHER MEMBER OF HIS CORPS.

Woman's Curiosity Allayed.

Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

An artist unknown to fame, who for a number of years has made sketches during the summer in the Kingston Valley and among the Catskills in this vicinity, tells the following bit of his experience among the "rooral deestricts": It was in Shandaken, where he had raised his umbrella and planted his camp-stool in a field, in which was a magnificent tree covered by a beautiful vine that he wanted to make a study of. He had been intent on his work of making a sketch of the vine-covered tree for some time, when he noticed that a man with a yoke of oxen had entered the field and was plowing seemingly unconcerned as to him, while the people at the house seemed much concerned at sight of a man under an umbrella working away at some mysterious labor. After the plowman had made a circuit of the field several times his curiosity became excited, and he walked up to him, and without a word looked over the artist's shoulder for a time, then raised his head and voice, and called to his "wimmen folks," who were streaming across the field to learn what was going on. "Needn't come; t'aint nothin'," and then went back to his plow and resumed his work, while the females returned to the house with their curiosity allayed.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The whaling schooner Charles Thompson, of Provincetown, Mass., arrived yesterday from a cruise via Fernandina, Fla., in charge of the mate of the bark Cacique, which vessel found the Thompson drifting about without a navigator, Capt. Leach having died of yellow fever, and the mates being down with the same disease.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Saturday Matinee, LADY OF LYONS.
EDWIN BOOTH as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Next Week—EDWIN BOOTH will appear in RICHELIEU and FOOL'S REVENGE.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

A Grand Ovation accorded to the Eminent Tragedian,

LAWRENCE BARRETT

Who will appear FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, in Bulwer's Great Play of

RICHELIEU!

Supported by Mr. JAMES O'NEILL and T. W. Davey's Powerful Dramatic Company.
Saturday Matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Saturday Night—RICHARD III.
MONDAY, Sept. 17, Mr. Barrett will appear in his grand impersonation of CASSIUS in Shakspeare's sublime tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Chicago Inter-State Exposition

NOW FULLY READY FOR THE PUBLIC.

Complete in all Departments, and the finest representative exhibition of American Industry and Art ever held in this country except the Great Centennial.

Admission—Adults, 25 cts; children under 12 years, 15 cts.

Excursion rates on all transportation lines.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager.

Unequivocal Success. Crowded Houses. The Renowned

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS,

In an entirely new, fresh, and sparkling programme. Popular prices—75, 50 and 25 cents. Box Office open daily. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Monday, Sept. 17—CHARLEY HOWARD.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
TEXAS JACK ARRIVED. PLAYS TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT TEXAS JACK COMBINATION.

In the highly successful stirring Drama, THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS, real Texas Jack, Big Buckshot, Moriacchi, Donald McKay, Fighting Elk, Man who walks under ground, Wife of McKay—Daughter, Medicine Man, Tribe of Warm Spring Indians, Jack's horse, McKay's pony, Dramatic Company. Admission half the price of any other first-class theatre. All Ladies' Nights. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.

SPLENDID OLIO.

To Conclude with the Comedy-Drama,

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALLEN ACADEMY,

144 and 146 Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av., Chicago. Most elegant and thorough equipped Boys' School in the United States. Five Departments—Primary, Preparatory, Classical, Commercial, Polytechnic. Fifteen experienced Professors and Instructors. Individual instruction in addition to class drill. Location in the finest residence district of the city. Good boarding places near the School. A few pupils received into the family of the President. All Departments will be opened to Young Ladies and Misses Sept. 17. Young Ladies who have graduated from other schools can pursue a post-graduate course in this institution.
IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D. President,
663 Michigan-av.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

Classical and English Day School, with Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Departments. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages, and may prepare for admission to any College or University or for business. Eleventh year begins Sept. 17.
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

A First-class Preparatory School.

Session begins Sept 6, 1877. For catalogues and full information apply at Room 5, Methodist Church Block, from 2 to 3 p. m.
Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, } Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadets. For circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, Chicago, or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

Mlle. C. Broussais'

French and English School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens on Sept. 10, at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by Mlle. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers.

HARVARD SCHOOL,

21 Sixteenth-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 17. Thorough preparation for College, the Scientific School, or Business life. Mr. SCHOBINGER will be assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

HIGHLAND HALL,

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

Now open as an elegant Summer Resort. Open Sept. 20 as a Ladies' College. Apply by letter or in person.

NORTH SIDE HIGHER SCHOOL,

306 and 308 CHICAGO-AV.

Classes for Boys of all ages. Address or apply personally, 12-2 p. m., after Sept. 1. CECIL BARNES, A. B.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR particulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

Institute of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

Academy and day-school for young ladies. Will reopen Sept. 3, 1877. Board and tuition in two languages, bedding, etc., $125 per annum. Address
SISTER SUPERIOR.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics; No. 17 W. 38th-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.

Freehold, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING School for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., N. Y. Fourteenth year begins October, 1877.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, 30 miles from New York, Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Keep's Handkerchiefs.

Pure Linen Cambric, full size. Best quality, $1.50 per half dozen, or 25c each. 173 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED

That there cannot be anything more exquisitely delicate for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, but its great and distinctive property is its adaptability to the uses of the bath. It is the only perfume that we know of ESPECIALLY AND PARTICULARLY suited to use in this way; the power it has of imparting to the waters of the bath great soothing, refreshing, and invigorating effects, is peculiar to itself.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

IS YOUR HAIR WORTH SAVING?

Read and heed what is here said, and you will learn how it may be done at a small cost.

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was, who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon,

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose. LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value!

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

No other article is comparable with the KATHAIRON in respect of these three most important points:

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore and Beautify Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A BALM BALM BALM FOR EVERY EVERY EVERY WOUND WOUND WOUND WOUND

The old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment sells to-day more rapidly than it did 20 years ago, before swarms of imitators, tempted by its success, attempted to crawl into favor on the Mustang's reputation. There never was, and we believe there never will be, a remedy for pain and wounds equal to Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is a balm for every wound, an angel of mercy in every family—for 25 cents.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order a Specialty. Using extraordinary heavy Linens, our Shirts have a richness and elegance of appearance, and a durability in service rarely seen.

Shirts, ready made, to fit the largest and smallest, at popular prices.

WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.
408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Office of the State House Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12, 1877.

In accordance with a provision in Section 4 of an Act for Erecting a New State House for the State of Indiana, notice is hereby given that ninety days from this date the Board of State House Commissioners will proceed to examine such plans and specifications for the same as may be submitted to them by competing architects. Said building to be erected in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and not to exceed in cost two millions of dollars. Further and full information will be furnished on application to GEN. JOHN LOVE,
Vice President of the Board,
Indianapolis, Ind.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper..........Tuesday, Sept. 25
SOMERSET, Western..........

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE,
67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
bLake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk		* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe. and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted.......... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until.......... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted.......... 7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sunday excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday.......... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

PROPOSALS.

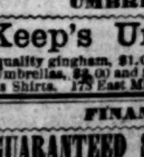
CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings of Nebraska, until noon of Thursday, Sept. 20, A. D. 1877, for the leasing of the Penitentiary, Penitentiary grounds, and convict labor, for a term of not more than six years, from Oct. 1, 1877. The successful bidder shall pay all Penitentiary expenses, including salaries of officers, guards, keepers, turnkeys, and other help, the heating of the buildings, boarding and clothing of convicts, and all necessary expenses, the State paying to the contractor a specified amount (not to exceed 60 cents per day) per capita on each convict. The time each bidder desires to lease the labor and the least amount he is willing to accept as a remuneration for paying expenses must be set forth in his bid, and the bidder who desires the contract for the least number of years and at the lowest rate per day per capita will be awarded the contract: said contractor to have the use of the Penitentiary grounds and buildings free. Bidders will be required to file with their bid a certified check for the sum of $5,000 as security for the filing of an acceptable bond in the sum of $100,000, collectable under the laws of Nebraska in case the contract is awarded him or them.

Any contract entered into shall provide that the general management and discipline of the convicts shall be under the control of said Board and the Warden, and no contract will be made which shall deprive the convicts of any of the privileges granted by law. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Further information will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. All bids should be indorsed on the cover, "Bids for Convict Labor," and addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, Lincoln, Neb.
(Signed) F. M. DAVIS,
BRUNO TZSCHUCK,
GEO. H. ROBERTS,
J. C. McBRIDE.
Board of Public Lands and Buildings State of Nebraska.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

UMBRELLAS.

Keep's Umbrellas.

Best quality gingham, $1.00 each.
Silk Umbrellas, $2.00 and $3.50 each.
Keep's Shirts. 173 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles, have made $3,750. $100 have paid $1,700 in 30 days. We guarantee all 60 day Straddles; money refunded if no profit is made. References given. Correspondence solicited. W. F. HUBBELL & CO.,
Members New York Mining Stock Exchange,
P. O. Box 2613. 46 Broad-st., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN PARK HOTEL,

WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, $2 to $3 per day. Appointments A1. 'Bus free. Send for circular and analysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A little Alderman has been added to Ald. Daly's family. His name has not been decided upon.

The adjournment of yesterday was out of respect to the loss of Town Clerk King, who was attending the picnic of the old Board of Supervisors at Lemont, of which august body he was erstwhile a shining light.

At noon yesterday Thomas Ryan, an employe of the Northwestern Horse-Nail Factory, corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets, got his head tangled in a belt, and was badly cut and bruised, besides having his jaw broken.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 68 deg.; 10 a. m., 74 deg.; 12 m., 76 deg.; 3 p. m., 77 deg.; 7 p. m., 74 deg. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.00; 7 p. m., 29.97.

The South Town Board met pursuant to adjournment at No. 46 Clark street yesterday at 4 p.m. Present, Supervisor Mason and Justice Haines. To make up a quorum Assessor Gray was asked to act in the absence of Justice Wallace. The Board then adjourned to Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Peterson, the Rosehill nurseryman, was the cause of much excitement yesterday. He was escorting through the streets an enormous elm, the largest that has ever visited Chicago. So heavy was it that all the bridges over which it passed had to be specially looked after. It weighed about twelve tons.

Robert Winold, 12 years of age, while selling papers on a North Clark street car near Indiana street, was pushed off and run over by a 'bus passing in an opposite direction. The wheels passed over his abdomen, but Dr. Davis, who attended him at his home, No. 95 Hill street, thinks he is not seriously injured.

Gen. B. F. Butler, the hero of Dutch Gap Canal, on his way to Milwaukee, stopped at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, and there a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him. The General stated emphatically that he would not be interviewed. He expected to have something to say in Congress when it meets, but did not care to commence the infliction at this time. He had nothing to say to the public at this time, and he wanted it distinctly understood. He leaves for Milwaukee this morning, which will quite relieve the citizens of Chicago.

Our country cousins were out in force at the Exposition yesterday, and wandered among the myriad curious objects in gratified amazement, the great fountain, the cascade, the Jacquard loom, and the shoemakers exciting their wonderment to the last degree. The management are happy in the constantly increasing attendance and the expressions of satisfactory appreciation of their really extraordinary collection of interesting exhibits. Prominent among yesterday's visitors were the large party of excursionists from Paw-Paw, Mich., and the Thomas (Spencer) Orchestra from Indiana.

The fall exhibition of flowers, plants, etc., under the auspices of the Nurserymen's Association, began yesterday at No. 177 Wabash avenue. There are so few exhibitors and so few things on exhibition to attract city visitors that the show can only be regarded as a failure. Vegetables and fruits were exhibited by twelve persons, and only four have thus far taken interest enough to send in flowers. A pretty floral shield from W. D. Chandler is the only thing thus far which is worth looking at. There are a few good specimens of fruit, but not enough to give an idea of the capacities of Cook County fruit-growers. The Association will have to display more energy if it expects to live.

The residents along Michigan avenue were horrified yesterday at seeing the grocery-wagon of H. Rolfs, corner of Jackson street and Ogden avenue, speeding down the street behind a runaway horse, the only occupant of the vehicle being a little boy scarcely above the size of an infant. The little fellow held on to the reins and kept his seat courageously, but cried piteously for aid. Between Eldridge and Peck courts the horse ran onto the sidewalk and was there brought to a standstill. The concussion threw the little man high into the air, but the fall was most fortunate, and he was not at all injured. He was badly frightened though, but even this was alleviated by the kind ladies in the neighborhood who took him in charge.

A *Journal* reporter called yesterday upon Mr. Jeffrey, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, and requested a copy of the letter written by that official to Bishop Foley concerning the eccentric conduct of Father Grogan, the priest who distinguished himself Wednesday morning by throwing the Bible out of the window of one of the cars of the Gilman train, as fully detailed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Mr. Jeffrey signified his willingness that the letter be published, but referred the reporter to the Bishop, who refused to hold any conversation with any reporter or interviewer, and would give no information whatever concerning the matter. The railroad men have not been looking for the Bible which Mr. Grogan consigned to the winds, though it is stated that Mr. Milk, of Kankakee, sent a man to do so. A glance at it would settle beyond dispute the entire controversy as to whether prejudice or a high sense of respect for the Word of God is at the bottom of Mr. Grogan's extraordinary behavior.

HOW HE GOT CORNERED.

Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known on the Board of Trade as "Hutch," undertook yesterday to make a corner in buying up a bankrupt stock of certain fixtures, window-shades, etc., but his success was not remarkable. Some time ago Hilger & Jenkins, dealers in window-curtains, etc., went into bankruptcy. In due time their stock of goods, inventoried at $55,000, was offered for sale by advertising in the papers. The bids were opened yesterday. Mr. Hutchinson, through his son-in-law, E. A. Lancaster, as Secretary of the Chicago Carpet Company, offered 43½ per cent on the inventory price, but, when he saw that the Assignee had seventeen bids, he jumped to the conclusion that the Carpet Company's bid would not be the highest, and immediately put in a bid over his own signature for 63½ per cent. When the bids were opened his was the highest, and the sale to him was immediately confirmed. The milk in the cocoanut is that the Carpet Company's bid was next highest, so that he would probably have secured the stock if he had made no bid. The joke leaked out in the court-room in a very few minutes, and Mr. Hutchinson left very suddenly. It is more than probable that he will hear of his speculation in wall-paper, etc., on the Board of Trade to-day. His overanxiety only cost him about $12,000.

PERSONAL.

Sig. Bavier, of Japan, is stopping at the Palmer House.

Charles J. Canda, New York, is registered at the Palmer House.

C. J. Wilson, Bradford, England, is a guest at the Palmer House.

Col. John T. Whiting, of Detroit, is a guest at the Tremont House.

Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Judge Gresham, of Indianapolis, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

S. A. Cosgrove, of Pittsburg, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

George Child, London, Eng., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. James M. Ryan, of Galena, is stopping at the Tremont House.

The Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Gen. James G. Negley, of Pittsburg, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

George H. Cassidy, Manager Evangeline Combination, Boston, is registered at the Tremont House.

Edwin Adams, the genial actor, and his wife, arrived from California yesterday afternoon, and are stopping at the Tremont House.

Prof. C. V. Riley, of the National Bug Commission, on his way from British America, where he has been investigating grasshoppers, is a guest at the Sherman House.

Mr. Will J. Davis, Assistant General Western Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, leaves this evening for the "Golden Shore," to be gone about a month.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—E. A. Carey, Fond du Lac, Wis.; W. D. Wright, Freeport; D. N. Pickering, Boston; R. H. Hull, New York; R. P. Dart, Rock Island; G. A. Haughton, Kansas City; C. C. Jones, Sherman, Tex.; James M. Boom, Fort Wayne; Prof. C. V. Riley, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter Ionne, Boise City, Idaho; J. Buce, Jr., Tama, Ia.; Henry Mann, Milwaukee.... *Tremont House*—J. J. Cowdry, Alexandria, Va.; J. J. Reynolds, New York; A. R. Winfried, Detroit; George Van Dyne, Philadelphia; John Crangle, St. Louis; J. Myers, Canton, O.; J. Buffum, New York; C. F. Guyon, New York; Col. G. A. Houston, Beloit; W. G. White, Baltimore; W. C. Blades, Cincinnati; Ed Ryan, Hancock, Mich.; T. H. Ashbury, Philadelphia.....*Palmer House*—Charles J. Canda, New York; A. J. Wilson, Bradford, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Glasgow, Scotland; Col. G. F. Baker, San Juan, Cal.; D. B. Penn, New Orleans; the Hon. C. T. Gorham, Michigan; W. R. Louttet, Grand Haven; S. J. Kimball, Washington, D. C.; S. S. Dixon, New Orleans; J. Holbrook, Wheeling; George O. Carpenter, St. Louis; G. Sherman St. Paul; J. G. Wetmore, Connecticut; J. N. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. T. Hine, New York; George Dilworth, Pittsburg.... *Grand Pacific*—Lewis B. Gunckel, Dayton, O.; Gen. James S. Negley, Pittsburg; Gov. F. Smyth, New Hampshire; S. A. Cosgrove, Pittsburg; Capt. J. C. Clifford, Rock Island Arsenal; the Hon. A. R. Bushnell, Peoria; J. H. Emery, Boston; the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore; S. H. Martindale, Rochester, N. Y.; John Evans, Denver, Col.; C. C. Jones, Sherman, Tex.; J. Douglass Burnside, Bradford, Eng.; Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, U. S. A.; Dr. E. Bradly, New York; Judge W. Q. Gresham, Indianapolis; George Child, London, Eng... *Commercial*—The Hon. D. J. Hurd, Lafayette, Ill.; T. T. Stevens, St. Charles, Minn.; W. H. H. Wroe, Medina, Wis.; J. E. Moran, Adair, Ia.; J. R. Lemon, Storm Lake, Ia.; B. F. Partinge, Bay City, Mich.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S SOCIETY.

The Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Ada Street M. E. Church. Mrs. Isaac R. Hitt, of Evanston, occupied the chair, and Mrs. Danforth acted as Secretary. The session was preceded by the usual religious exercises. The following ladies were introduced as visitors: Mrs. Mary C. Lathrop, Secretary of the Michigan Conference; Mrs. Prescott, the Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. St. Johns; Miss Armstrong, of Nebraska, and Miss Miller, of Indiana.

The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted. Reports were next in order. Mrs. E. W. Andrews, Secretary of the Rock River Conference, submitted her report, which was encouraging. Mrs. St. John, of La Harpe, read the report of the Central Illinois Conference. There are fifty-eight societies in the Conference, with about 500 members. There are four districts organized, but only two doing effective work. The entire report showed satisfactory work, and that the little heathen in Uruguay, Paraguay, India, and South Africa were being thoroughly provided for. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry's report of the Illinois Conference was read by the Secretary of the meeting. The report was satisfactory. The Indiana Conference was represented by a report from Mrs. Friedly, of Washington, Ind., which was read. It showed that there were only two districts organized in the State,—Indianapolis and New Albany,—and twenty societies have been organized. She proposed to organize other districts all over the State. Mrs. Ellen Smith, of Muncy, sent in a report from the Northern Indiana Conference. It was not so glowing as some of the others, as the Northern hoosiers did not contribute their shekels very liberally. They hoped to do better in the future. Mrs. Newkirk, of Connersville, sent in the Southeast Indiana Conference report, which, in the main, was quite encouraging and showed good work, and also included the resignation of Mrs. Newkirk as Secretary. The reports were all adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Willing, a committee of three was appointed to consider Mrs. Newkirk's resignation, and to report a successor, if it should be accepted. Mrs. Willing, Mrs. Queel, and Mrs. Bishop were appointed the Committee, after which the ladies sang "Rock of Ages."

The further reports of conferences were then taken up and adopted. Mrs. J. E. Irish, Baraboo, sent in the report of the West Wisconsin Conference. The reports of Mrs. Touser, of the Wisconsin Conference, was next read.

Mrs. Mary C. Lathrop read the report of the Central Michigan Conference, which was very encouraging, and showed that the lady was possessor of considerable literary ability and a quiet, sarcastic humor.

Mrs. Willing, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted he quarterly report, which was a synopsis and review of the general work.

Mrs. Miller, the Treasurer, presented her report. Balance on hand June 1, 1877, $4,745.60; receipts since that time, $3,286.64; total expenditures, $4,607.49; balance on hand, $4,324.75. The Treasurer stated that the receipts this year would exceed by $1,400 those of last year. She gave some very touching incidents in the contributions towards the missionary fund, and she felt very hopeful as to the ultimate results. The report was accepted. The doxology was then sung.

Half an hour was then spent in devotional exercises, after which the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed time the meeting was called to order, and the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, pastor of the Ada Street Church, led the devotional exercises. Mrs. I. N. Danforth read a "Sketch of Our Missions," which was a highly interesting paper. Some other business was transacted, including the re-election of Mrs. Danforth as Recording Secretary. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, Mich., Mrs. Nind, of Iowa, and others addressed the Convention. The Ada Street Quartet furnished some music, after which the meeting adjourned.

MATRIMONIAL.

SCANNELL—NAGHTEN.

A spirited wedding occurred last evening at No. 152 Loomis street, being the marriage of Miss Annie E. Naghten, daughter of John Naghten, Esq., to Mr. Michael F. Scannell. The ceremony took place at St. Jariath's Church, corner of Hermitage avenue and Jackson street, the Rev. Father Cashman officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Retz.

The bride was attended by Miss Kittie Naghten and Miss Lizzie Sherman, and the groom by N. J. Naghten and J. J. O'Callaghan.

The bride wore a white satin dress, cut en Princesse, trimmed with point appliqué lace and orange-blossoms; diamond ornaments.

Miss Naghten was attired in white silk and grenadine, and Miss Sherman wore white tarlatan.

The ceremony was performed at half-past 6 o'clock, and at its conclusion the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a reception was held. Eckardt furnished the refreshments and Pond the music. The couple started at about half-past 8 for the depot, where they took the train for Milwaukee. They will visit Oconomowoc, Waukesha, and other places of resort in Wisconsin, and return in about two weeks, when they will be at home to their friends at No. 151 Loomis street.

The presents were elegant, including, among a host of other beautiful things, a Steinway square piano, from the bride's father; an ice service, from Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan; a silver cake basket, from Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Judge; a silver water service, from J. S. Bloomington; a Roman gold necklace, from the groom; a marble clock, from Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Brennan; a Chinese card-case from Father Duhig and Marian Hutchisnon; a set of china from the bride's brother Michael, and other valuable articles too numerous to mention.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. John Donlan, Mr. and Mrs. John Dumphey, Mr. and Mrs. John Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Twohig, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, the Misses Naghten, the Misses Kerns, Miss Fannie White, the Misses Condon, Miss Morgan, the Misses Healey, Miss Campion, Miss Rounds, the Misses Gabriel, Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley. Messrs. Charles White, J. Sherwin, J. Dumphey, E. and H. Eagle, and others.

COUNTY BUILDING.

THE TRIAL OF JAMES GANNON,

indicted for the murder of William Shandley on the 10th of July, was begun yesterday in the Criminal Court, and all the testimony was heard on the part of the prosecution. Officer Fitzpatrick testified that on the night in question he had seen three men driving furiously in a buggy. He hailed them, and, when they did not stop, he fired and arrested one who said his name was Pat O'Brien, but who turned out to be Gannon. Several women swore that they saw four men together near the corner of Brown and Wright streets, heard a shot fired, and saw one fall. William Fitzgerald saw Gannon, with two men named Crawford and Boyle, stop Shandley. He saw Gannon draw a pistol, and heard a shot, but could not say Gannon fired it, though he heard Crawford say to the prisoner, "Damn you, you have killed him." There was also presented a confession of Gannon's to the effect that, as he was with Crawford and Boyle, Shandley came along, and Crawford said, "There comes a bloke; let's hold him up." They all went up to him, and subsequently Crawford's pistol went off, by accident or design, and Shandley was killed.

The defense tried to show that Gannon was roped in by his associates; that he simply went on a lark with them, and took no active part in the attempted robbery or the murder.

The arguments will be concluded, and the case sent to the jury by noon. The State will take the double ground that Gannon committed the murder, and that even if he did not, yet being engaged with others in the unlawful act of highway robbery, he must be held responsible for the other misdeeds of his associates.

The County Court decided the following persons insane and sent them to Jefferson: Peter West, Erustine Katz, Mary Murry, Matthias Loy, and Catherine Schmidt.

James Donovan, a Sherman House bell-boy, was arraigned before the Criminal Court on a charge of larceny. He pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

William P. Cardwell was found insane and incapable of managing his affairs. He is worth about $10,000, and was arrested in Hyde Park. A conservator will be appointed to-day.

THE CITY-HALL.

Up to yesterday 331 milk licenses had been issued.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed popular loan certificates amounting to $600, and issued revenue warrants for $300.

Corporation Counsel Bonfield departed last night for Ottawa to attend to several city cases before the Supreme Court.

Three new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday. Five deaths have occurred therefrom this week.

The Gage case is set on Judge Booth's calendar for Monday. Owing to the press of business it may possibly be not reached.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $857 from the City Collector, $2,518 from the Water Department, and $7,069 from the Comptroller.

There were yesterday about 600 prisoners in the Bridewell. The largest number ever in the institution were there one day last week—640 degenerate souls.

The Department of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for sewering Hurlbut street, from Centre street to a point 383 feet north thereof, to John Lyon, whose bond was approved.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three Divisions, and the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, were each to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Neither one had a quorum.

C. W. & E. Pardridge took out a permit yesterday to build five two-story and basement stone-front dwellings, 20x38 feet each, on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-first street (fronting Groveland Park), to cost $3,000 each.

Mr. Enos Ayres yesterday deposited with the Department of Public Works $505, which he had collected on subscriptions for the employment of the gang of men now engaged in improving Michigan avenue. The amount of the subscription was about $2,000, and of that sum $860 has been collected principally by Mr. Ayres, and deposited as aforesaid. The gang of men are managed as was the Wahl and Hutchinson gang, the city's officers having the hiring, managing, and paying in their hands.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Athenæum German classes organize to-night at 65 Washington-st.

The West-Side cavalry company will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at Martine's West-Side Hall.

W. H. Murray will lead the Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

The Arrangements Committee for the reunion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry will meet at the Palmer House to-morrow afternoon.

All members of the North Chicago Light Guards are requested to meet at their armory Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock sharp.

There will be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Workingmen's Industrial Club at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Scandinavian Musical Society will give a picnic Sunday at the Pacific Garden, which can be reached by taking the Milwaukee avenue cars. Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, 25 cents.

Gen. Sam F. Cary speaks at Farwell Hall tonight on the financial issues of the day. The Committee have arranged for a grand mass-meeting, and those who attend will be well repaid for their trouble, as Gen. Cary is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. Hear him.

The Young Men's Christian Association are greatly in need of old religious and illustrated books, papers, and magazines, for free distribution in the Jail, Hospital, Bridewell, and Poor-House. They will gladly call for any package, if notified by postal-card at the rooms, No. 150 Madison street.

CRIMINAL.

Sylvester Dolph and William O'Connor were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each by Commissioner Hoyne for passing counterfeit silver half-dollars. In default of bail they were sent to jail.

Detective Dan Hogan yesterday arrested that notorious shoplifter, Paulina Reinsch, for having a bolt of plaid dress goods in her possession. An owner is wanted for the dry goods at the West Madison Street Station.

Capt. La Bounty, of the river squad, yesterday morning boarded the propeller Oneida immediately upon her arrival in this city from Buffalo, and there arrested, upon a telegram, a Frenchman named Jerrinet Girard, who is accused of the larceny of some $500 worth of jewelry, all of which was found upon him when arrested. He will be held to await the arrival of a Buffalo officer.

Minor arrests: Thomas Mott, another of the boys who stole that wagon-wheel from Michael Levenz; August Smith, larceny of an accordeon fram Albert Fisher; Stephen Moore, larceny of groceries; John Winston and Joseph Harris, two colored boys caught by Lieut. Bell while attempting to dispose of a $10 note supposed to be a counterfeit; M. Hunt, larceny of a shotgun from Peter Williams, of Highland Park; Maggie McLaughlin, larceny of sleeve-buttons from Kate Morris; Maggie Weldon, larceny of jewelry from Nellie Ready, corner Lake street and Western avenue.

Justice Morrison yesterday held C. B. Aldrich in $1,500 bail to the 22d for shooting Theodore Hanson; William Bethka, shooting Paul Vaincura, $500 ditto; Thomas Nolan, larceny of a wagon-wheel from Michael Levenz, $500 to the 22d. Justice Summerfield held Charles A. Moore in $5,000 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of $700 worth of goods from his employers, Smith, Hewett & Co., of No. 253 Lake street; W. H. Davis, F. R. Smith, Joseph Hurt, charged with vagrancy by Detectives Osterman and Scott, $500 to the 22d; Ann Delaney, 71 years of age, larceny of pants from J. C. Dunning, of No. 709 Wabash avenue, $100 fine.

TICKET-THIEVES.

If there be ten ticket-scalpers among us, and there be one good one among the lot, then indeed ought the city to be saved. The one good one has been found. He yesterday put the police in the way of capturing two railroad ticket forgers, and, perhaps, burglars. They gave the names of William H. Ferguson and George A. Reno, and were captured by Officers Gallagher and Schumacher while attempting to dispose of some of the forged tickets to a boy in front of Burke's Hotel. During the day they had visited a half-dozen "scalping" shops, and had sold in all some fifteen tickets. When the arrest was made Reno attempted to tear up the few tickets he had in his possession, but was only partially successful. At the station some sixteen tickets were found in the possession of both, and these were nearly all of the same issue, and all purported to emanate from the office at North Adams, Mass., on the Hoosac Tunnel route. Mr. E. E. Aldrich, General Ticket Agent of the Troy & Boston Railroad, and B. McChan, General Passenger Agent of the Hoosac Tunnel route, identified the tickets as a portion of a large number stolen from the Hoosac station-office June 30. The station, "North Adams," had been written in, so as to make the tickets appear straight, and throw railroaders, who were sure to know of the Hoosac theft, off the track. The little act is construed forgery by the State law, so that the prisoners may be tried upon this charge, if the stronger one of burglary should fail to be established.

Reno and Ferguson are old hands at ticket-stealing and "scalping," and are considered dangerous men in all kinds of crooked work. The latter, it is said, was recently arrested in St. Louis for ticket-stealing. They will come before Justice Summerfield this morning. Mr. Dent, of the law firm of Dent & Black, has been retained by Messrs. Aldrich and McChan to prosecute them.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

In an interview with Mr. Benjamin, one of the proprietors of the late Hyde Park Hotel, yesterday, that gentleman stated that it was the intention to rebuild the house in time to open it in the spring, if not sooner. Mr. Benjamin also denied the report published in an evening paper that Pierce & Benjamin talked of taking the Riverside Hotel.

A special policeman, while resting in a chair last Wednesday night, was relieved of his club, lamp, star, and even the chair which supported him, and his form was laid upon the cold ground, where it reposed until morning.

It was found that a kitten inhabited the hotel during the fire, and it came down from the ruins at 7 o'clock yesterday morning as completely scortched as the traditional "singed cat," only to lose its life by a brick hove at its defenseless head for humanity's sake.

Some good furniture was taken from the ruins yesterday. The dining-room is uninjured except by water.

INEBRIETY.

Closing Session of the Society for the Cure of Drunkards.

The State Should Take Care of the Victims of Alcohol.

A General Indorsement of the "Tapering Off" System of Reformation.

The American Association for the Cure of Inebriates commenced their second day's work promptly at 9:30 yesterday morning, the President, Dr. T. L. Mason, in the chair. About twenty persons in all were present. The Secretary read letters from Drs. Joseph Parrish and Willard Parker, of New York, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the session and their good wishes for the prosperity of the Association.

Dr. Day moved that the papers read be referred to the Committee on Publication, with instructions to select such portions of them for publication as they might think best. The motion prevailed.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing the receipts for the year ending Sept. 10, 1877, to be $429.97; the expenditures during the same period, $427.91; leaving a balance of $2.06. Reference was made to the organ of the Association, the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, published at Hartford, Conn., of which over 5,000 copies were sent out last year. The report was referred to the Auditing Committee, consisting of Drs. Day and Everts. The Rev. J. Willet and Dr. Crothers were constituted a Committee on Membership. On motion of Dr. Day the President was requested to appoint delegates to attend the next annual meeting of the British Medical Association. Dr. Day also extended an invitation to the Association to meet in Boston next year. The invitation was accepted, the date of the meeting to be hereafter fixed. Messrs. Day, Everts, and Wilkins were appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers, and, on motion, the Committee on Publication was continued.

Dr. T. H. Everts then read the first paper of the day on "The Obligation of the State Respecting the Inebriate." The writer was fully convinced of the duty of the State to provide for the care and cure of inebriates. Every person who habitually fails to exercise self-control in the use of intoxicants becomes, inevitably, either a dangerous person or a public nuisance. In either case public safety demands that he be placed under control, and, charity failing, the State must interfere. It does so, but in a manner hardly

EQUALED FOR STUPIDITY

in any other branch of State-craft,—in a manner violating the simplest laws,—economic, humanitarian, and moral. In other cases of public nuisance the Government interferes before the damage is done, but with the inebrate all is different. His "personal liberty" is defended even against charity until after he commits crime or violence. The traffic in intoxicating liquors, as conducted in this land, is the proximate or exciting cause of nine-tenths of the cases of inebriety occurring. This traffic the State sanctions nearly everywhere, either protecting it by license or by making it such an extraordinary source of revenue as to incur the charge of sharing the profits. If the State thus deliberately sanctions so dangerous an institution, how can it escape the responsibility of caring for the victims? There is no justification of the extraordinary and unequal tax levied upon the liquor traffic than that it entails extraordinary duties and cares upon the State, notably those of "police regulation." This consists simply of the arrest and abuse of one party to the trade when he had become, through liquor, bankrupt in character and purse. The State of Minnesota has gone so far as to impose a special license-tax upon the liquor interests, the proceeds of which are to be expended, as far as practicable, in remedying the worst evils incident to the traffic. There is no doubt that the true cure is the total suppression of the traffic, but until that can be done the State is under obligation to furnish the best known means of cure for this most wide-spread and destructive disease.

Dr. C. W. Earle fully agreed with the views advanced, and hoped they would be published and spread wide through the press.

Dr. Day said that the license law was radically imperfect, and held that the State should hand over the money which it received from licenses to institutions for the care and cure of inebriates. The Chair made a few remarks sympathizing with the proposed changes.

Prof. Wilkins, Superintendent of the Chicago Washingtonian Home, followed with a paper on "The Work of Inebriates." Drunkards must be taught that the danger lies in the first glass. The electric-battery may, in certain cases, be used to advantage in restoring the shattered nerves of the dissipated ones. False pride must be subdued, and an inebriate who sincerely desires to free himself from the shackles of rum and its deep and damning degradation should not be ashamed to declare publicly to the world his

DETERMINATION TO REFORM.

Many promising young men take their first lessons in vice in the drug store, thence to the saloon, the billiard and card room, the gambling-hell, and the house of prostitution. A man attempting to reform must avoid the beginning of evil, and if his business leads him into saloons he should change that business.

The Rev. J. Willett thought the paper an exhaustive and thorough one, and added his testimony to the work of destruction which the drug-stores were carrying on by wholesale. He wanted the press to take up the matter and to warn young men against the practice of drinking there commenced.

Dr. Day, of Boston, said that he believed men who worked were more readily curable than those who gave themselves up entirely to amusements. In some cases too much stress was laid upon amusing the patients, and billiards, cards, and the like were relied upon to a greater extent than he thought advisable.

Dr. C. F. Widney, of St. Louis, presented a paper on "The Gradual Reduction of Opium in the Treatment of Opium Inebriety." In his private practice, as well as in the institution with which he is connected, he had found it best to gradually diminish the doses of the drug. He had tried belladonna as a substitute, but was not satisfied with it. In too many cases the so-called substitutes or remedies for the opium disease consisted simply of opium in another form. The immediate withdrawal of the drug usually caused diarrhea, insomnia, and restlessness, sometimes going so far, in serious cases, as to endanger the life of the patient. The speaker favored a more gradual mode of procedure, and the use of iron, quinine, and other tonics for a time.

Dr. Crothers said that in treating cases of alcoholic inebriety physicians at once cut off the supply of poison, and he believed that opium inebriates should be treated in the same way. This course was adopted in a very large hospital in Berlin, and it was found that the patients recovered more rapidly than where the doses were gradually diminished. Heroic treatment was necessary and would be adopted finally by the profession.

In reply to a series of questions by Dr. C. W. Earle, Dr. Widney said that he had found that more of those who were treated gradually recovered permanently than did patients subjected to heroic treatment.

THE PAINS AND TORTURE

which the patients claimed to have were in many cases real,—in others imaginary. An opium-eater could not at first be trusted to tell the truth about the use of opium, but when cured could be trusted. He had never lost a patient by the depression consequent on the sudden withdrawal of the drug, but a reputable physician in St. Louis had told him that he had lost two cases. The speaker did not consider that the cases of alcoholic and opium inebriety were parallel at all. A man might get drunk off and on for ten years, and by proper treatment and nutritious food could be deprived at once of alcohol without harm. But a person who had taken thirty grains of morphia a day for that length of time could not be deprived of the toxic agent without producing diarrhea, often most violent, vomiting, and sleeplessness. Such patients suffered the most intense agony, and he could not see any use for torturing men, even if they could be cured a few days earlier by that means.

The Rev. J. Willet gave a very interesting account of the work at the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. He occupied a sort of midway position between that taken by Dr. Widney and that of Dr. Crothers, with a decided leaning to the humane system advocated by the former.

The Association then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, Dr. Day, from the Auditing Committee, recommended an assessment of $200 on the different institutions represented to provide for printing the proceedings of the Association in the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*. The report was adopted with a slight modification, the word "assessment" being stricken out and the Committee requested to solicit subscriptions.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, T. L. Mason, M. D. Vice-Presidents, Albert Day, M. D., Boston; T. E. Everts, M.D., Rushford, Minn.; N. S. Davis, M. D., Chicago; M. B. Comings, New Britain, Conn.; Prof. D. Wilkins, Chicago; the Hon. Otis Clapp, Boston. Secretary and Treasurer, T. D. Crothers, M. D., Hartford, Conn. Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Parrish, M. D., Burlington, N. J.

The following new members were unanimously elected: Dr. C. W. Earle, Chicago; Dr. James D. Moncure, Richmond, Va.; Dr. C. T. Widney, St. Louis; Dr. J. B. Matteson, Brooklyn; Dr. A. P. Haynes, San Francisco; Dr. H. S. K. Neal, Dartmouth, N. S. Dr. Stephen R. Alford, F. R. S., of London, Eng., and Dr. G. Linsley, of New York, were chosen honorary members.

Some further discussion then occurred on Dr. Widney's paper, in the course of which Dr. Day announced his adhesion to the doctrine of gradual "tapering-off," giving cases which had come under his own notice. The Chair also announced his belief in the graduated system.

Dr. Crothers then read a paper on "Inebriety and Its Symptomology." He divided inebriety into two forms,—conscious and unconscious,—and proceeded to give a very full and detailed account of the symptoms developed in each.

Dr. N. S. Davis followed with a paper on "The Principles which Should Govern the Management of Inebriates, and the Institutions Needed to Aid in Their Restoration." Dr. Davis demanded more accurate definitions of inebriety in its various forms. He held that the

DOCTRINE OF HEREDITARY INEBRIETY

had been carried further than was justifiable. Children of drunken parents were more exposed to the temptation to drink during their childhood than were those more carefully brought up, and this fact ought to explain why they so often became drunkards, without the necessity of going back of it in search of a hereditary propensity, which might not exist. In conclusion, the speaker held that the use of alchohol and other intoxicants was founded on experience, and not on instinct; that their voluntary use was primarily an act of the will, actuated by motives, and that as alcohol is a physical agent incapable of assimilation with the system, it produces certain physical effects and changes in that system. The remedy was to be found in a removal of the inebriate from the intoxicant which he had been using, and in surrounding him with better moral and religious influences. Such medical and hygienic remedies as will restore the patient to health. It was evident that two classes of institutions were needed, —one for those who were able to partly control their appetites, and the other for chronic and persistent inebriates,—the latter to be established and maintained by the State or municipal authorities. Admission to the latter should be by legal process, and the whole system of police management of drunkenness should be changed. Instead of petty fines and short terms of imprisonment, jurisdiction over habitual inebriates should be given to the Judge of a competent court of record with power to commit the offender to the institution for a term of not less than one nor more than five years, unless sooner discharged by the Superintendent for good behavior or by reason of a cure having been effected.

Dr. Widney felt that he had been amply paid for coming to Chicago by being enabled to hear the paper just read, and fully agreed with the views advanced. Prof. Wilkins also favored the idea of permanent retreats for the habitual inebriate.

The following papers were read by title only, and were referred to the Committee on Publication:

"Manifestations of Premature Mental Decay and Nervous Exhaustion, Induced by Inebriety, and Its Treatment." By Dr. E. C. Mann, New York.

"Morbid Appetites." By Dr. George Burr, Binghamton, N. Y.

"Nature and Treatment of Inebriety." By Dr. George M. Beard, New York.

"Insanity and Inebriety Contrasted." By Dr. Joseph Parrish, Burlington, N. J.

"Hereditary Inebriety." By Dr. B. N. Comings, New Britain, Conn.

Dr. Davis explained that the great trouble would result from the objection which would certainly arise, that they were seeking to

RESTRAIN PERSONAL LIBERTY.

No such desire existed, but there was an impression abroad that the precedent would be a dangerous one.

Dr. Tyler, of Boston, had seen the difficulty of getting the necessary power from the State, and of preventing the institutions proposed from falling into the hands of the politicians or of becoming mere workshops.

Dr. Davis, Dr. Mason, the Rev. Mr. Willet, and others spoke at length on the subject. The Association then adjourned, after passing the customary vote of thanks to the press. In the evening the President delivered an address on the "Disease of Inebriety," and the Association adjourned sine die.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Board of Equalization—The Advisory Board in the Penitentiary Location Charge for Chester—Very Ill—Jehu Baker.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—At the session of the Board of Equalization to-day, the Chairman presented a statement of the amount of real-estate tax sales for the years 1871 to 1876 inclusive. Eleven counties have not yet reported the sales of 1876. The aggregates for the several years are:

1871	$ 207,885.67
1872	229,301.30
1873	267,947.70
1874	287,865.45
1875	544,879.82
1876	284,266.05
Total	$1,813,145.99

Mr. A. Alvey, resident correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and who has been seriously ill for some time past, is this evening so much worse that he is scarcely expected to live through the night.

The naval group is being to-day hoisted upon its pedestal on the National Lincoln Monument, at Oak Ridge Cemetery. The infantry group, many tons in weight, was put in position yesterday.

The Advisory Board in the matter of locating the Southern Penitentiary left this morning for Chester, and it is now announced that, if that point does not answer the purpose in their view, they will also visit Alton and Grafton and inspect the proposed locations there.

The State officers and prominent citizens of Springfield have invited the Hon. Jehu Baker, of Belleville, the distinguished philosopher and orator, to deliver his masterly lecture on "America." He has consented, and named Oct. 8 as the time.

A BISHOP ON A FAST TRAIN.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept 13.—The return home of the Rt.-Rev. C. H. Borgess, Bishop of Michigan, from Rome, this evening, was made the occasion of a celebration and grand torchlight parade by all the Catholic societies of the city. A delegation of the clergy of the diocese left this city at noon, and met the Bishop at St. Thomas, on the Canada Southern Railroad, where a special train was in waiting to convey him to Detroit. This train made the unexampled run of 111 miles, from St. Thomas to Amherstburg, in 109 minutes, beating by three minutes the best time on record,—that made by Vanderbilt's special train on the same Canada Southern Railroad last spring. The train which left St. Thomas at 5:15 arrived at Detroit at 8:15.

An address of welcome was made at the depot by Mayor Lewis, to which the Bishop responded. The procession numbered many thousands, carrying banners, Chinese lanterns, torches, and transparencies, with numerous bands of music. Many buildings were illuminated.

Arrived at the Cathedral, Bishop Borgess again expressed his sense of the honor done him, and expressed himself delighted to reach home again after a tour of Europe.

Before leaving the car, Engineer Macomber was presented to him, and the Bishop said privately that he had traveled on the swiftest trains in England and the Continent, but none approached the speed attained by the Canada Southern. A handsome present of money was made Engineer Macomber.

After the reception ceremonies the Bishop was entertained at a banquet given by some of the principal Catholic gentlemen of the city.

CROPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MORRISONVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 11.—There will be four times as much wheat sown here as last year; it will, as a general thing, be put in in good order, and will be all sown by the 20th of this month, if the weather is favorable. We have had a fine rain, which will cause the grain to sprout immediately. Corn is very late, and will not be out of danger of frost this month; the yield will be light,—about 30 per cent of an average crop. Of the last crop of wheat, about one-half has been shipped to market. A. B. HERDMAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Sept. 12.—Corn, a large acreage planted, and a bountiful crop of potatoes, early crop very good, late ones almost a failure. Wheat, oats, barley, and grass, more than an average. Fruit of all kinds plenty, except peaches, berries, etc. Tobacco, which is one of the main crops of this county, will be a full average, and more than double the usual acreage. The weather at present is rather dry; however, farmers are turning the ground lively for wheat, of which there will be an unusually large crop put in this fall. No hog-cholera. Stock in good condition.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Hon. W. K. Sullivan Re-elected President of the Board.

Duane Doty and E. C. Delano Appointed Superintendent and Assistant.

A Testimonial to Be Given to Ex-Supt. Pickard.

The annual meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Sullivan in the chair, and all the members present.

The President announced that the first thing in order was the election of officers.

Inspector Hoyne moved the appointment of two tellers. The motion was carried, and Inspectors Hoyne and Dennis were appointed to serve in that capacity.

Nominations for President being first in order, Inspector Reed said he took great pleasure in nominating the present incumbent, the Hon. W. K. Sullivan.

Inspector Smith seconded the nomination.

A ballot was taken, and President Sullivan received fourteen out of fifteen,—the odd ballot being a blank. President Sullivan returned his thanks for the compliment. He realized the responsibility of the position. During the past year he had endeavored to perform his duties to the best of his ability, and in the year to come his aim should be to perform those duties in the same manner. In the past he had received the generous support of the members of the Board, and, with the assurance that that support would be given him in the future, he would endeavor to fill the position and discharge its responsible duties to the satisfaction of the Board and the public.

Nominations for Vice-President were then in order. Inspector Hotz nominated Inspector Wells, who received fourteen out of fifteen votes cast, the odd vote being given to Inspector Arnold. Inspector Wells was declared elected, and briefly returned his thanks for the compliment the Board had shown him.

The President announced that the next thing in order was the election of a

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Vocke said that, from conversations he heard among the members, it was altogether probable that ex-Superintendent Pickard and Assistant Superintendent Doty would be placed in nomination. In his opinion it was unwise to proceed to the election at the present time. He alluded to the dissensions of the past year, the differences of opinion between the two gentlemen, the causes that led to Superintendent Pickard's resignation, and advanced the opinion that, before any election was had, the Board should proceed to change the rules so as to clearly define the superiority of the Superintendent over his Assistant. His idea was to continue Mr. Doty as Assistant, and let him temporarily act as chief, until the new members should become more familiar with the merits of these gentlemen, and could vote more intelligently on the subject. He therefore moved to suspend the rules requiring an immediate election, and to postpone the election until some future time.

The motion was lost by a vote of 5 to 10—a two-thirds vote being necessary to suspend the rules;

Yeas—Arnold, Dennis, Reed, Stone, Vocke—5.
Nays—Covert, English, Hotz, Hoyne, Jacobs, Kohn, Prussing, Smith, Wells, Mr. President—10.

There were no formal nominations for the office of Superintendent, but a vote was taken which resulted in Mr. Doty receiving 11, Mr. Packard 1, and Mr. Wells 1. There were two blanks. Mr. Doty was declared elected.

Mr. E. C. Delano was nominated by Inspector Wells for the position of Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Delano received 14 votes, and was declared elected.

Mr. Doty was elected Secretary of the Board. Mr. James Ward was re-elected Building and Supply Agent; Mr. Norman W. Perkins, Attorney; Mr. C. C. Chase, School Agent; Mr. S. Johnson, Clerk; Mrs. M. H. Perkins, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Guilford, Messenger.

THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT.

Inspector Covert offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a testimonial to be presented to our late Superintendent, Prof. J. L. Pickard, expressing our high appreciation of his eminent services to the school system of Chicago during his long term of nearly fifteen years; of our unqualified respect for his character as a gentleman and scholar, assuring him that our good will shall follow him into whatever sphere of usefulness he may be directed.

Resolved, That such testimonial, when prepared and signed by the said Committee, shall be handed to the President, and, with his signature, be presented by him to Prof. Pickard.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Chair appointed as the Committee Inspectors Covert, Arnold, and Smith.

A communication was received from Secretary Wickersham, of the Board of Directors of the Public Library, requesting the Board of Education to set aside all moneys accruing from the lease of the Adelphi Theatre, and to remodel that building for the use of the library at the expiration of the lease. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Building and Finance Committee reported a number of bills, which were approved.

On motion of Inspector Arnold, Miss Louise Oakman was elected to fill the position of Head Assistant of the Burr School, vice Miss Lundergreen, transferred to the Wicker Park School.

Inspector Wells, of the Committee on Text-Books, called attention to the fact that the Board had failed to adopt a text-book on physiology in the Central High-School. He therefore moved that Dalton's Physiology be adopted. The motion prevailed.

The Committee on Division High Schools, through its Chairman, Inspector Dennis, reported in favor of the appointment of Mrs. L. N. Cutter as Head Assistant in the North Division High School, and of Mrs. Fanny A. Griffin as Principal of the Lake-Street Primary School. The Committee also recommended that Miss Harriett A. Ranney take the place temporarily of Mrs. Merriman, in the Hayes School, at the same salary. The report was concurred in and the appointments made.

Inspector Prussing, of the Committee on Rules, offered a resolution providing for the consolidation of the two Committees on Central and Division High Schools into one Committee on High Schools, to consist of five members. The report was adopted, after Inspector English had succeeded in tacking on an amendment providing for the consolidation of the Committees on Music and Drawing.

STATISTICAL.

Superintendent Doty reported that the schools had opened under most favorable auspices, and with a total attendance of 42,000 pupils. Of these, eighty-two were studying Greek, 655 Latin, 2,150 German, 22,500 drawing, and 35,000 singing. The evening schools opened last evening with 1,099 pupils. The number of teachers in the day-schools was 785, their salaries aggregating $52,000 per month, and those in the night-schools numbered 49. The increase in total attendance over that of last year was 2,000. The report was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

NATURAL FLAVORS.

Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality, and quantity are unequaled.

Why.

"Why don't I go into the country?" said the tramp, gazing with scorn at his heartless interrogator,—"why, ain't it harvest time? Them farmers are just mean and small-souled enough to ax a man to work for his victuals. Do you suppose I want to have the back of my neck all blistered up, and my hands stuck full of thistles, and like as not get mashed in a threshing-machine? And, besides, I never could eat fried pork and hot biscuit all the time. It ain't healthy."—*Exchange.*

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—ROCKWELL—Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, 822 Wabash-av., by the Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D., Frank T. Baker and Miss Josie A. Rockwell. No cards.

DEATHS.

GLEESON—Thursday, Sept. 13, at 3:30 a. m., of meningitis, Joseph Gleeson, son of Patrick and Mary Gleeson.

☞ Milwaukee and Brockville (Ont.) papers please copy.

TOWLE—At Mishawaka, Ind., Sept. 12, aged 70 years, Magdalen Beekman, wife of Gilman Towle, and mother of H. S. Towle, of this city.

BYRNE—Sept. 13, of cholera infantum, son of Michael and Elizabeth Byrne, aged 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral at 10 to-day from the residence, 117 South Jefferson-st., by carriages to Calvary.

STUMM—Emma, infant daughter of John Stumm, Sept. 13, aged 8 months.

Funeral Sept. 14, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

WALMSLEY—At Norwood Park, Sept. 13, at 1 a. m., Edgar James, youngest son of James and Annie Walmsley, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral from their residence Sept. 14 at noon. Train leaves Kinzie-st. Depot at 9:30 a. m.

PERKINS—Wednesday, Sept. 12, Marland A. Perkins, son of Dr. T. A. Perkins, at his father's residence, Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill.

ADAMS—Sept. 13, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Joanna Adams, aged 86 years.

Funeral from the residence of B. Adams, 983 Prairie-av., Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

ROHRER—Sept. 13, Henry, son of Joseph and Ida Rohrer, aged 8 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day from residence 118 Archer-av.

MURTAUGH—In this city, Sept. 11, Martha Murtaugh, daughter of John and Mary Murtaugh.

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

The great value of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of *B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap* has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deletorious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though especially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 14, at 9:30,
Our usual immense Lay-Out
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
PARLOR & CHAMBER SUITS.
A FULL LINE GOOD NEW AND USED
Velvet, Brussels and Wool Carpets.
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS
OFFICE AND LIBRARY DESKS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Piano Fortes,
AND OTHER MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

By RADDIN & CLAPP,
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14,
At 10 o'clock sharp.
RADDIN & CLAPP,
83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.
On Saturday, Sept. 15, at 9:30 o'clock,
340 Lots W. G. and China Ware,
Walnut Chamber Sets, Bedsteads and Bureaus, in the white.
The Largest and Finest Assortment of Furniture in the city.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, latest styles; Marble and Wood-top Tables, Fancy Easy Chairs and Rockers, Bookcases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Hair, Husk, and Wool Mattresses, Hall Trees, Sofas, Lounges, Wire Springs, Walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases and Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Oil Cloth. A fine Peddler's Wagon, cost $500. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Auctioneer and Agent for Mortgagees. Office, 276 East Madison-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
Of House and Furniture at
NO. 1106 INDIANA-AV.,
Corner of Twenty-fourth-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 a. m., will be sold a good 2-story and basement house and all furniture therein. One Superior Parlor Suit, one elegant French-plate Mirror, Marble-top Tables and Bureaus, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Portable Furnace, Cook and Heating Stoves, Bedding, Brussels Carpets. Also good horse and buggy.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVEKDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

PLAYING CARDS.
No novelty has ever met with such universal favor.
Eclipse Comic Playing-Cards!
Refined Amusement for All! Nothing Silly nor Vulgar. Nothing like them in Europe or America. Sold by Stationers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere. F. H. LOWERRE, Sole Manuf'r, 67 Liberty-st., New York.